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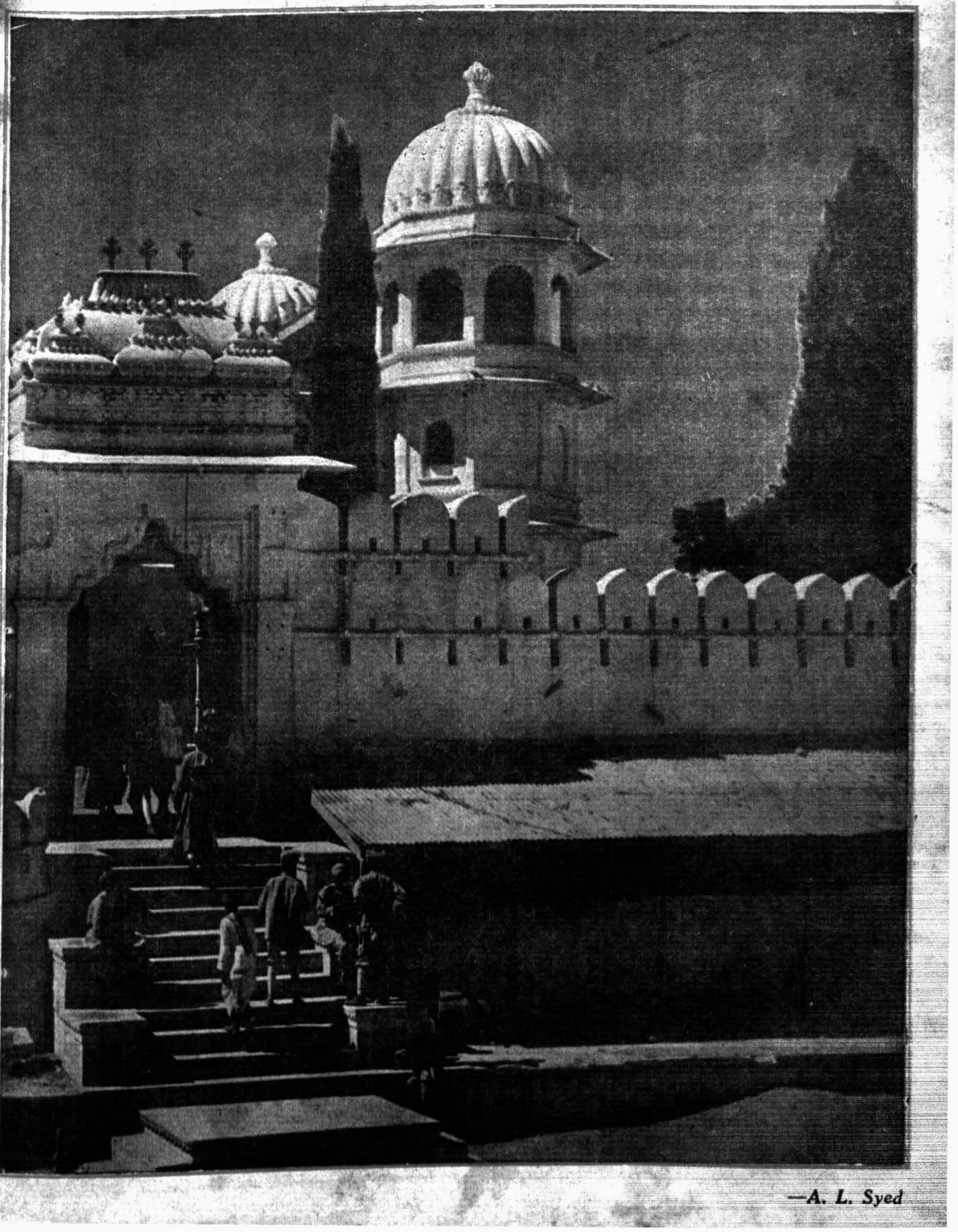
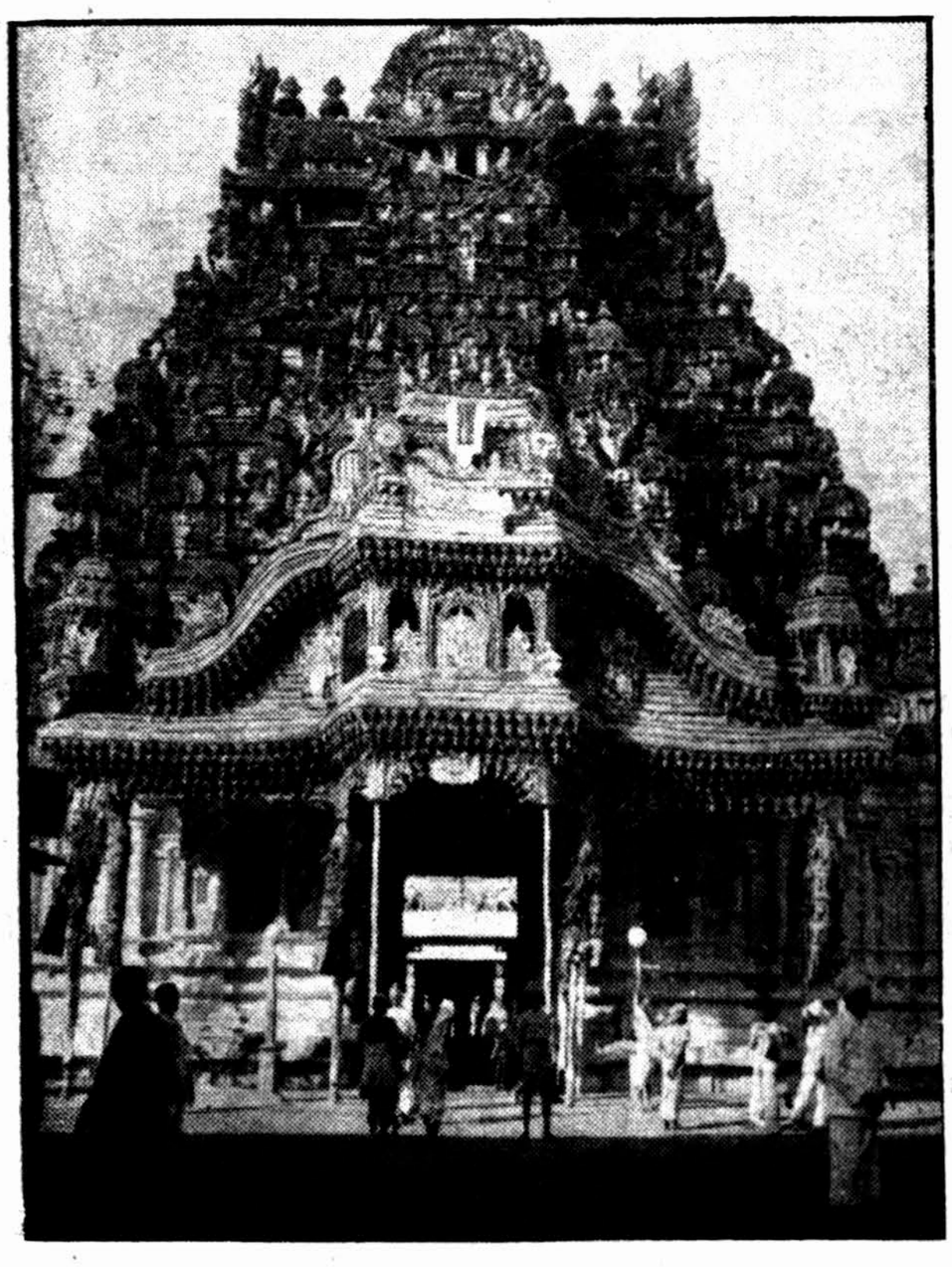
TEMPLE SCENE, UDAIPUR



—A. L. Syed

(Left) Two of London's new "conductorettes" try on their "tin hats" before going on duty. *(Right)* Women from all walks of life in London are attending the Beaufoy Technical Institute to learn munitions engineering. Photo shows a batch of them "back to work" after a break in training.

A line of taxi-cabs severely damaged by a bomb which fell during a recent raid in Leicester Square, London.



One of the main entrances of the temple at Srirangam.

(Photo by Gubil.)

A Temple from Bengal.

(Photo by M. Desai)

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BOMBAY: JANUARY 19, 1941.

MEASURING SPEED OF LIGHT

Harvard Scientist's Epoch-Making Discovery

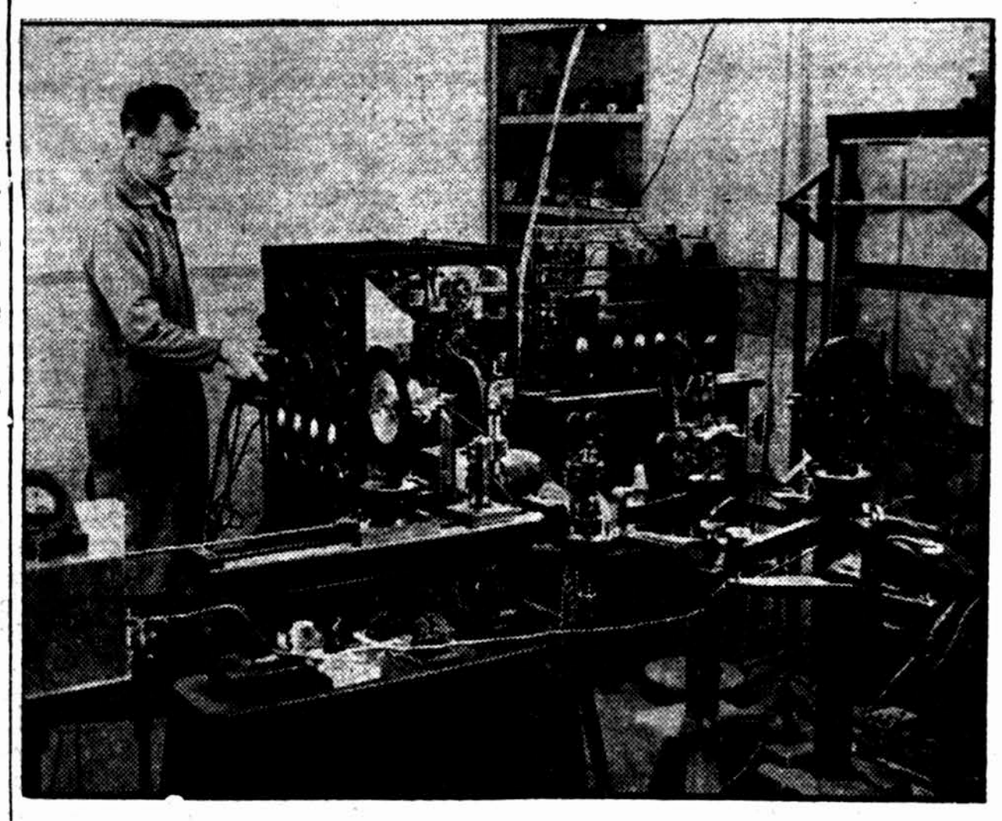
By MICHAEL LORANT

DR. Wilmer C. Anderson of Harvard University, U. S. A., one of the foremost American physicists has made recently an epoch-making discovery, designing a light speedometer in order to measure completely automatically the velocity of light. This is the first successful apparatus of its kind ever constructed.

Light travels with a speed of about 186,000 miles per second which is probably the highest velocity in the universe.

The first attempt in the history of science to measure the velocity of light was made by Galileo (1564-1642) whose plan of visual observation of lamp-light speed between mountain tops failed because of the great velocity of light. The first successful measurement was made by Roemer, a Danish scientist, in 1676, who observed that the light of the moons of Jupiter took 22 minutes to cross the earth's orbit. This value has since been found to be about 16 1|2 minutes. Roemer's speed calculation was about 192,000 miles per second. This was confirmed and refined in 1728 by stellar observation by the English astronomer Bradley.

The first laboratory observations were made in 1849 by the French physicist Fizeau, using a revolving disk furnished with rim-teeth, cutting a beam of light hundreds of times per second. This method was carried on by Cornu in 1874 In 1862 Foucault utilized a rapidly revolving mirror in light velocity apparatus. This method was developed by Simon Newcomb and by the late Dr. A. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago.



The light-speedometer of Dr. Anderson, Harvard University, the first of its kind in the history of science, by means of which he measures automatically the velocity of light.

Picture shows the unique apparatus being adjusted during its actual work.

Elimination Of Sources Of Error

Dr. Anderson's apparatus works on an entirely different principle than has hitherto ever been employed. This is the first light-speedometer which has not required visual observation by the human eye, and which has been able to eliminate friction as a possible source of error in the measurement. At the present stage of development it can measure the speed of light with an error range of only two and a half miles per second. The equipment, as it is, gives the most accurate light-velocity measurements ever secured.

In contrast with the large size of some types of light-speedometers, which utilize long outdoor tubes, Dr. Anderson's apparatus is contained in a small laboratory room and hallway. With the equipment four separate measures of the speed of light can be made per minute.

The basic principle of the Anderson apparatus is to impose a wave-form on a light beam in such a way as to compel the light to help in the measurement of its own speed.

The beam originates in a high-power 1000-watt projection lamp. It passes first through a tube which modulates the beam at a frequency of 19.2 megacycles. In other words, the beam is made to fluctuate between bright and dim intensity 19,200,000 times a second. The beam may be pictured as issuing from the modulator tube in "sausage" lengths, or waves,—19,200,000 of them a second,—with each length bright at both ends and dimmer in the middle. So great is the speed of light that each wave is approximately 50 feet long.

Success of the apparatus depends very largely on accurate modulation of the light beam at the high frequency, and this is controlled with an accuracy of one part in eight million by a standard frequency generator perfected at Harvard University by Professor George W. Pierce.

Determination Of Exact Wave Length

With the frequency of the manufactured light waves known, the main problem is to determine the exact length of the waves.

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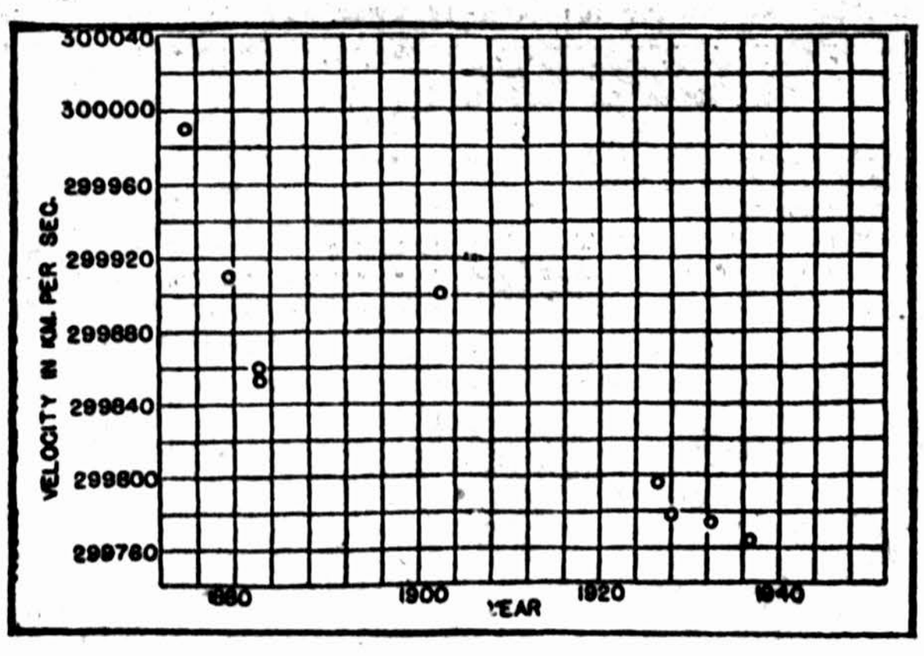
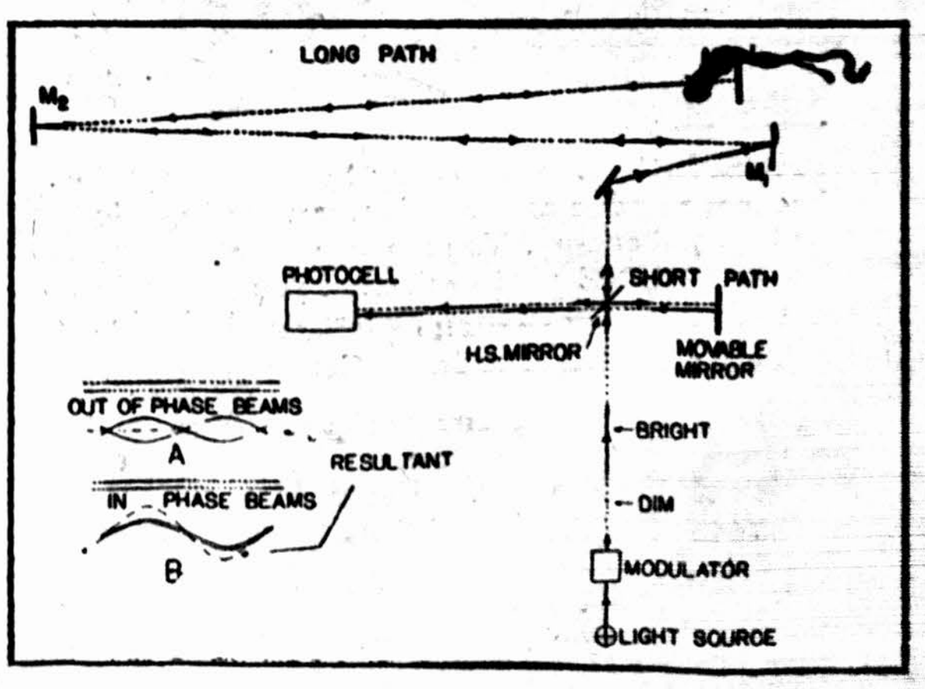


A schematic graphic table showing the different results in a chronological order of the development in the search for the exact measurement of the velocity of light.



The scheme of work of Dr. Anderson's light-speedometer which measures automatically the velocity of light.

Europe Under The Dark Age Again

FROM THE NORTH SEA TO THE EASTERN SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA A PALL OF DESPAIR HAS TEMPORARILY ENSHROUDED THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE—BUT NOWHERE HAS THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE BEEN CONQUERED

A new Dark Age has come to the Continent. No news, in this case, is bad news. From the information that has leaked out despite German censorship, the following terrible picture, appearing in "World Review" (London), has been pieced together by Czeslaw Poznanski, who is a Pole. For several years he edited, at Geneva, the 'Journal des Nations', semi-official organ of the League.

CONTINENT cut off: This pre-war poster, issued on a day when thick fog had rendered the crossing of the Channel impossible, had for many years been the joy of the Continent. It stood out as a symbol of British isolationism, of the British conviction that these tiny islands in the North Sea are the only real thing, while the Continent of Europe, these quaint countries inhabited by foreigners, does not matter.

To-day, alas, the formula of this poster has become a stern, a tragic reality. It is the British islands alone which are Europe nowadays, this Europe we lived in and loved, the country of free and civilised men. And the Continent is cut off in a manner which could hardly be imagined. For in these days of railways and aeroplanes, of telegraphs and wireless, not only is there no possibility of direct communication with the Continent, but the life which is going on in all countries under Hitler's rule has become as deep a mystery as was the life in Central Africa one generation ago.

However, some news does come through. Sometimes a journalist is able to leave Germany and to report what he has seen. And there are other means—not to be disclosed—by which information of Europe does reach London. It is on the basis of this information that I will try to draw a picture of Hitler's Europe as it lives. And because this simple information is nearly all of it 'inside information,' I dared to borrow for this article the title of John Gunther's glamorous book. France is left out of the picture. The situation there is so complicated that it could not be treated in a general survey.

Two principles are applied in every country where Hitler rules to-day. The first is best described as a wholesale robbing of the resources of the conquered. In a circular issued in December last, Goering stated the economic policy of Germany in Poland: 'In view of the present military requirements of the Reich, a long term economic policy cannot be envisaged. It will be necessary to direct the economy of the "Government-General" in such a way that the maximum economic resources can be got out of it for the strengthening of the Reich's military power.' This principle underies German policy not only in Poland, but in all the occupied countries. It is in accordance with this principle that all the stocks of food-stuffs and often all the stocks of raw materials have been removed to Germany.

The second principle, which is also applied in every country under German occupation, is an extension of the Fifth Column tactics. Everywhere the Germans try to rule through native elements, ranking from local Nazis and simple traitors to quite decent patriotic men, who hope to spare their country more severe ordeals by collaborating with the German authorities. The reasons for this eagerness to secure the co-operation of the population are quite obvious. First, this semblance of independence can be very well exploited by German propaganda in neutral countries. Second, the more the German rule is veiled, the easier it is to obtain the submission of the ordinary people, who quietly pursue their business. And peace in the occupied countries means that hundreds of thousands of soldiers and Gestapo men can be spared who otherwise would be obliged to maintain order in the occupied territories.

These general principles, however, are susceptible to infinite variation. Indeed, what is perhaps the most remarkable feature of Nazi rule in conquered countries is its infinite plasticity. There are no cut-and-dried method of administration, of relations with the population, of economic looting. The grip is tighter or looser not only from one country to another, but from one moment to another.

Denmark

In Denmark—the country which submitted to the Germans practically without fighting and where the King and the government remained—the Nazi rule is, of course, the most lenient. Economically, the country is exploited to the utmost. Danish agriculture will be crippled for years the stocks are depleted, and all the Danes have got are worthless marks and claims against the German government.

But politically the Nazis interfere very little. Stauning, the old Socialist, is still head of the government, though he had to appoint as Foreign Minister M. Scavenius, known for his German sympathies. The parties still exist. There is no German civil governor, and even no official Gestapo. Sleving continues to be a Danish province. The Danish police could even arrest Nazi demonstrators without protest from the German authorities. The Germans have not insisted on the recalling of the Danish Legation from London, which continues to communicate with Copenhagen on matters of presonal interest. And there is still in Copenhagen an Icelandic Legation, though the Icelandic government has thrown in its lot with the Allies and Iceland is occupied by British troops. In a word, the Germans are eager to assert their 'respect of the Danish independence.'

Of course, it is only a sham. This 'independence' in fact boils down to accepting the direction of the army of occupation. The wireless and the press must comply with all German wishes. In the event of a final German victory this 'independence' would not survive. Alfred Rosenberg, the chief theoretician of the Nazis, has frankly admitted it in a speech, delivered on the tenth of July.

He said: 'Destiny has decided that Germany had to take under her protection all territory to which the German people have migrated.' He affirmed that it was no shame for a small country to accept the protection of a great one. He insisted that in future it will be impossible for England to try to repeat an invasion of the Scandinavian countries. And he forecast a 'living collaboration of the related cultures of the territories of the North Sea and the Baltic.'

Norway

Norway is a perfect example of the plasticity of German rule. First, the Germans tried to impose a Nazi Government at once and to make a clean sweep of the Norwegian monarchy. That was the Quisling episode. But as soon as they realised that a Quisling Government would mean non-collaboration of the Norwegian administration, and consequently trouble, they dropped Quisling immediately. They accepted the scheme proposed by Paal Berg, President of the Supreme Court of Justice. By it, the supreme administrative power became vested in an Administrative Council composed of prominent non-political Norwegian citizens and nominated by the Supreme Court. Thus the political issue of the authority of King Haakon and the Norwegian Government was evaded and Government could continue.

Besides this purely Norwegian administration and the German military authorities, there is in Norways a German civil authority. Terhoven, one of the shadiest lieutenants of Hitler, is civil Governor of Norway, and his authority overrides that of the Administrative Council. There is also—officially—a Gestapo in Norway. Political arrests have been made, and three daily papers—one Liberal, one Socialist, one Communist—have been suppressed by it.

As soon as the collapse of France had given the Germans more liberty of movement, they tightened their grip on Norway still more. On July 29 the Presidential Board of the Storting addressed a letter to King Haakon, stating that as "the King and his Government are now outside Norway and therefore unable to discharge the functions which, under the Constitution, are incumbent upon them, the Presidential Board of the Storting have considered it their duty to the country and the people to appoint a Riksrad (State Council)". They proposed to revoke the Norwegian Government,

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Deathless Deeds Of Heroism

Twelve Indian V.C.'s Of Last War

MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLES OF COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY

(Left to right) Naik (now Subadar) Shah Ahmad Khan; Lance Dafadar (now Risaldar) Gobind Singh: Resaldar Badlu Singh; Sepoy (now Sub-Major and Hony. Lieutenant) Ishar Singh.

The following is a list of Indian recipients of the Victoria Cross, the highest British honour for military heroism, and narratives in brief of the particular deeds of valour which secured each of them the award Mayor Ishar Singh is at present serving as A. D. C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief:—

No. 1605 Naik (now Subadar) Shah Ahmad Khan, V.C., 1|89th Punjabis, Village Takhti, District Rawalpindi (retd.)

DEED OF VALOUR

For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position, in front of and covering a gap in our new line, within 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched position. He beat off three counter-attacks and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while, it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw.

With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels.

But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

* * * *

No. 2008 Lance Dafada (now Risaldar) Gobind Singh, V.C., 28th Light Cavalry, Village Damoe, District Jodhpur (retd.)

DEED OF VALOUR

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages between the Regiment and Brigade Headquarters, a distance of 1½ miles over open ground, which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message, although on each occasion his horse was shot and he was compelled to finish his journey on foot.

* * * *

Resaldar Badlu Singh, V.C., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, attached 29th Lancers, Deccan, Village Dhakla, District Rohtak.

DEED OF VALOUR

For the most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of 23rd September, 1918, when his Squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the river Gordon, between the river Au-kh-es-Samarineh Village.

On nearing the position Resaldar Badlu Singh realised that the Squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine-guns and 200 Infantry without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the Squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill, when capturing one of the machine-guns single-handed, but all the machine-guns and Infantry had surrendered to him before he died.

His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

* * * *

No. 1012, Sepoy (now Sub. Major and Hony. Lieutenant) Ishar Singh, V.C., 28th Punjabis, (now 15th Punjab Regiment).

DEED OF VALOUR

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on the 10th April, 1921, near Haidary Kach (Waziristan). When the convoy protection troops were attacked, this sepoy was No. 1 of a Lewis gun section. Early in the action he received a very severe gunshot wound in the chest, and fell besides his Lewis gun. Hand-to-hand fighting having commenced, the British Officer, Indian Officer, and all the havildars of his company were either killed or wounded, and his Lewis gun was seized by the enemy.

Calling up two other men, he got up, charged the enemy, recovered the Lewis gun, and, although bleeding profusely, again got the gun into action.

When his Jamadar arrived he took the gun from Sepoy Ishar Sing and ordered him to go back and have his wound dressed. Instead of doing this the sepoy went to the medical officer, and was of great assistance in pointing out where the wounded were, and in carrying water to them. He made innumerable journeys to the river and back for this purpose. On one occasion, when the enemy fire was very heavy, he took the rifle of a wounded man and helped to keep down the fire. On another occacion he stood in front of the medical officer who was dressing a wounded man, thus shielding him with his body. It was over three hours before he finally submitted to be evacuated, being then too weak from loss of blood to object.

His gallantry and devotion to duty were beyond praise. His conduct inspired all who saw him.

* * * *

No. 3398 Sepoy (now Naik) Chatta Singh, V.C., 1/9th Bhopal Infantry, Village Talsanda, District Cawnpore, (retd.)

DEED OF VALOUR

For the most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until night fall he remained beside the wounded officer, shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

* * * *

No. 1909 Naik (now Subadar) Darwan Singh Negi, V.C., 1st Battalion, 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles, Village Kafaditir Pauri, District Garhwal, (retd.).

DEED OF VALOUR

For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches. Although wounded in two places in the head and also in the arm, he was one of the first to push round each successive traverse in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

* * * *

Subedar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, V.C., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, Village Dabchakwal, District Jhelum. (retd.).

DEED OF VALOUR

On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer-in-Charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

* * * *

Jamadar (now Subadar) Mir Dost, V.C., I.O.M., Bahadur, 1-55th Coke's Rifles F.F. attached 59th Wikds Rifles F.F., Village Landes Maidan, District Maidan (retd.).

DEED OF VALOUR

For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (where no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered.

Jamadar Mir Dost subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

* * * *

No. 2129 Rifleman (now Havildar) Kulbir Thapa, V.C., 2-3rd Q.A.O. Gurkha Rifles, Village and Tehsil, Nigalpani Palpa (Nepal) (retd.).

DEED OF VALOUR

For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches South of Mauquissart. When himself wounded, on the 25th September, 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and leaving him in a place of comparative safety, returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier, and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way, and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

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(Left to right) Sepoy (now Naik) Chatta Singh; Naik (now Subadar) Darwan Singh Negi; Sepoy (now Subadar) Khudadad Khan; Jamadar (now Subadar) Mir Dost; Rifleman (now Havildar) Kulbir Thapa; Lance-Naik Lala.

Defects Of 1941 Census

Public Kept In Dark Regarding Modus Operandi

Innovations In Recording Census May Prove More Harmful Than Helpful: Unjustified Burdens Put On Enumerators

By S. R. SHENDE

THE Census authorities have introduced this time three new things: (1) House-list; (2) extended Questionnaire, and (3) overhauled process. The intention for these moves has been thus described, "It has been decided to attempt the collection of information which will make available to the students of Anthropology, Sociology and Vital statistics, material which is lacking but which is essential if conditions in India are to be examined in accordance with modern methods of research." The public of India must be grateful for this noble object kept before the eyes by the authorities concerned for collecting Census material.

Public Kept In Dark

The Department is also anxious for securing co-operation from the public. It says "It makes it obligatory on the part of the local bodies and citizens to aid in the taking of Census" and adds further, "It is important that the public should be made to realise that a census cannot be carried through without its co-operation and that no Census is better than the answers given by the citizens and that no effort to ensure accuracy can overcome a faulty response deliberately given."

"All the district or state or municipal Census officers are, therefore, requested to avail themselves of this opportunity which presents itself and create opportunities for bringing home the fact that an accurate record is in the interest of all parties; for such a Census provides a reliable starting point for deduction, argument or exhortation ,whereas, if the accuracy of the original record is suspect, no one can benefit from it."

Suggestions Not Accepted

But, in reality no attempt was, so far, made by the department to approach the public for acquainting them with the process, working and methods of the operations of the Census. The public is totally kept in dark regarding everything. Only one newspaper brought to light the questionnaire in the middle of the June last, which has since then been changed twice or thrice, but we are unaware of it. Nothing has been brought to the notice of the public and no suggestion was invited from it. To the public it is only made known that a Census would be taken on particular days and as usual certain communities and castes are on the alert for guarding their own individual interests. Neither the department has gone a step further than recording their desire and necessity of public co-operation nor has it tried to get it into its confidence nor has the public ever attempted to get acquainted with the working of the Department and to verify the correctness and utility or otherwise.

In one case at least it has been said by the Department that the suggested changes in the questionnaire would not be accepted the same being too late. In fact, the Department effected the changes even upto the end of July and yet it was not willing to accept any changes from the public, in June.

Defective Changes In Recording Census

(a) The old Census Schedule has the questions printed on the top. The present Census slip has none except its relative numbers. The questionnaire is being supplied printed on a separate piece of paper. The necessity and usefulness of ready reference has been taken way by this change and the enumerator would be very much handicapped by not having before his eyes the questions and their explanation. It will be most inconvenient and troublesome for the enumerator to go every time to a separate piece of paper for these very important references.

(b) Moreover, the wording of some of the questions is difficult to understand.

(c) The period of three days for enumeration of 700 to 800 persons is very insufficient. The quickest enumerator can hardly fill in 100 to 125 slips, if he means to make the person enumerated understand the question and to get from him the proper and correct answer. If he is forced to get the desired number of slips filled in that period, he has no other go than to do so at the cost of correctness of answers. How will then the Department have an accurate record, which it wishes to obtain?

(d) The slips will move from place to place in the sorting process and there is no hope of tracing one in case of need, since no copy of the slip will be preserved.

The department is fully aware of the false entries made in 1931 by a class and there is every chance of bringing the same mischief played this time again.

(e) A new officer called "checker" is being brought into the field. who will only see whether all persons in a house are enumerated. He will not see whether the entries are correct or complete. Why he should not check all the entries of every individual, when he has no other business? This would give, in a way a chance to detect false entries, if the mischief of the last occasion will this time again occur.

(f) In 1931 the number of enumerators was two millions for 35 crores of population, while it is being reduced to 5 lakhs, even though the population is expected to be increased by about five crores. Will not the efficiency of enumeration be affected thereby?

An Important Factor

The enumerator is either a low paid or unpaid Government servant or a voluntary outsider. The work entrusted to the enumerator is the backbone of the Census, and it ought to have been sufficiently paid for. But unfortunately, so far they were never paid for the work they were asked to do. This time also their services will go unpaid! It is not only an injustice but immoral and harassing. That a department spending 50 lacs of rupees should demand from these poor workers their labour free of cost is a blot on the administration.

Household And Floating Populations

This new sort of classification is being introduced in the present Census. These two categories are being defined as

"(i) Household population consists of persons who are permanent occupants of houses in which they usually reside.

(ii) Floating population....Not normally resident in a fixed habitat but are birds of passage."

This certainly is a new and welcome departure on the part of the Department which intends to bring to light the percentage in population of these two classes.

The definitions given above seem to be to the point, but the Department appears to wobble between two minds when it further tries to explain the terms, as:

"Floating population which includes the visitors to a private residence or persons staying temporarily in any occupied building i.e. a hotel or a Dharmashala, math, chavadi, mushafirkhana, temple or mosque; persons under treatment and staying in Hospital; persons detained in lock-up or jail or persons who usually live on board a machava or other vessel."

At another place the terms are further described, by stating that "ordinarily persons, who may be regarded as forming part of the floating population referred to above, will be found assembled on Railway station platforms, encampments, amongst troops on march and on vessels lying or plying within territorial waters. This category will also include the homeless destitutes, street dwellers, vagrants and wandering tribes."

These explanations are, no doubt, defective and the Department seems to be, aware of it and, therefore it makes it clear that "the precise methods to be adopted to deal with these classes of people are still under consideration."

Questionnaire And Its Explanation

The instrument this department uses to collect the information is the questionnaire. This has been given by me in my first article published in the issue of the Sunday "Chronicle". There were in 1931 only 16 questions. Their number has been raised to 22 this time.

This questionnaire was first published in the "Times of India" on 15-6-1940 and a revised cyclo-style copy of it was furnished a

(Continued On Page 39)

Snake Worship In Malabar

FEAR OF THE "SNAKE-GODS" PREVAILS NOT ONLY AMONG HINDUS BUT AMONG MANY NON-HINDUS AS WELL

A relic of Dravidian Civilisation in Kerala can be seen in the serpent-worship practised by the residents of Kerala. I stress the word "residents," because they include members of all communities. Certain places are set apart in almost all compounds where the serpents are supposed to live. Generally, these places are left unmolested and trees grow up and form a small jungle. Serpent-stones—stones carved in a particular shape—are placed and worshipped. In most houses, in the evening, a lighted wick will be set in front of the serpent-stone. Only the Hindus observe these daily rites: Members of other communities are careful enough not to molest the quarters of the serpents. And in one form or other, they observe the annual puja, the day for which occurs in the autumn.

Fear Of Snake-Gods

The temples of the snake-gods are not generally approached by members of the family. The general belief is that the snakes are very susceptible to pollution and that a string of evils will befall the polluted family. No tree in the small jungle will be cut down and the place is left entirely unmolested. More than this, the old snake-temples are revived and consecrated occasionally. There are certain Brahmin families who have a monopoly of these consecration ceremonies. They are very costly ones, but still they are gone through for fear of the wrath of the serpent-gods. I think that the presence of a large variety of poisonous snakes in the land explains this great fear.

On the Puja day, a Brahmin priest takes charge of the serpents which are to be fed on milk and the water of the tender cocoanut. He goes to the jungle, lights a wick soaked in cocoanut oil and chants 'mantras.' Then he places the milk and other offerings in front of the serpent-stones. At times, the priest makes himself scarce so that the serpents, may come out of their abode and drain the vessels of their contents. It is asserted that "once upon a time" the serpents used to come out and take the offerings from the very hands of the priests, but alas! those good old days are gone, gone for ever, never to return!

Worship By Non-Hindus

A strange feature of serpent-worship in Kerala is that occasionally some members of communities other than the Hindus get the ceremonies performed by a Brahmin priest, so as to avert the wrath of the serpent-gods. The reason for this belief, I think, is that a good many Christians and Mussalmans of Malabar are converts from the Hindu fold. Religions have been changed, but the old beliefs have lingered on, old beliefs that are rooted in a common culture.

All Kerala performs this snake-worship once every year. If they feel that the 'pujas' are not properly performed, or that the serpents have not been 'satisfied', they choose an auspicious occasion at any other time of the year and have the 'pujas' done on an elaborate scale. Many people believe that by avoiding these 'pujas', they incur the displeasure of the snake-gods, which displeasure is seen generally in the form of ill-health among the members of the family.

America's Naval Stronghold In Pacific

Hawaii's Haunting Beauty Conceals A World Which Tourists Never See

A 10 million dollar air-field has just been built in Hawaii.
(Courtesy: "Friday")

THE United States has embarked on the biggest arms programme in its history, conscripting hundreds of thousands of men and allocating seventeen billion dollars, an all-time high, for munitions, airplanes and auxiliary war equipment. Interestingly enough, while this gigantic programme is being rushed, the greatest single concentration of army, naval and air power in American territory lies more than 2,000 miles from the nation's mainland, writes Dorothy Loeb in "Friday," New York.

That territory is Hawaii, the little block of eight highly publicized islands in the Pacific, whose lush travel advertisements make the wanderlust fever rise in all who read them. While the islands' gleaming white sands, amethyst surf, 'hula' girls, and blossomed 'leis' have been sung by tourist bureaus, there is another Hawaii which does not figure so prominently in Chamber of Commerce announcements.

Bistling With Arms

This is the Hawaii which bristles with arms, which houses Pearl Harbor, greatest of American naval bases, and which has been steadily developed though a period of over four decades as America's Singapore. Long a tower of military strength, it has been fortified on the widest scale during 1940, and the end is not in sight.

The United States has long had its greatest single army corps stationed at Hawaii. The 25,000 officers and men there constitute actually 10 per cent of the entire pre-conscription Army. In the past year, the Marine force has been more than doubled and total Navy forces have been more than trebled.

For the first time in American history, naval forces at Hawaii now exceed the Army. Ships are now manned with full personnel. Blackout rehearsals have been held. Sirens sound and Hawaiians practice the "lights out" precautions of air-raid routine.

What's it for? It's not betraying military secrets to reveal that influential businessmen who rule the island assert bluntly they believe it is preparation for possible war with Japan, the only power that can come anywhere near.

What do Hawaii's 415,000 people think about it? It is hard to say because, although the islands have been American possessions since President McKinley annexed them in 1698, their economy has remained almost feudal and democracy has not been permitted to develop.

E. J. Eagan, regional director of the National Labour Relations Board in Seattle, made a survey of the islands and declared in a report which only recently was made public.

"If there is any truer picture of fascism anywhere in the world than in the Hawaiian Islands, then I do not know the definition."

Publicity agents favour the grass skirts for atmosphere.
(Courtesy: "Friday")

He found men and women working as high as 90 hours a week, earning as little as nine cents an hour, and reported that the average plantation pay was in the neighbourhood of a dollar a day. Union organization faces bitter opposition. Picketing is against the law but nevertheless, union membership totals about ten thousand.

Five large corporations control the islands—lock, stock and barrel. They are: American Factors, C. Brewer and Company, Ltd., Alexander Baldwin, Castle and Cook, Ltd, and T. H. Davies Company, Ltd. Sugar and pineapple are Hawaii's chief crops and the "Big Five" originated as selling agents, replacing old sea captains, who used to rove the coasts looking for sugar markets.

They not only found markets but they lent money to finance crops. They gained from the transactions, bought machinery to increase production, and began to import cheap labour. After a time, they took over plantations, went into management, set up their own refineries and established shipping facilities to market their products.

If tourists looked beyond prearranged display, they would learn that Hawaii has slums as bad as are to be found anywhere; that sugar, which forms a principal item of export, costs more in the islands than it does in almost any city in the States; and that food costs, oddly enough in such a fertile territory, are approximately 25 per cent higher than on the mainland. That's because the "Big Five" keep primarily two crops in production—sugar and pineapple. More than 60 per cent of the food Hawaii eats is imported from the mainland. On the island of Oahu, where half the population lives, 85 per cent of the food supply is imported. That makes it more expensive. Sugar is costly because it is for export, and the "Big Five" keep the prices up.

As in many other sections of America, with the threat of war has come talk of "fifth columnists" in Hawaii. Because the "Big Five" brought in cheap labour on the divide-and-rule policy, varying nationalities are represented and the "haoles" as the white men who rule the islands are called, now view "the foreigners" with suspicion.

Japanese To Be Interned?

Army officers have announced bluntly that they intend to intern all 155,000 inhabitants of Japanese origin in the event of war, even though 119,000 of them are American-born and hence citizens. The Japanese are clannish, maintain their own language, schools and press, and the question of dual citizenship is a hot one. Recently, however, one of their organizations, "New Americans" called upon them to abandon Japanese fealty and give undivvided loyalty to the United States.

More curious than the foreign composition of the island population is its press control. Tightly held by the "Big Five" this operates through the Pan Pacific Press Bureau which edits every word which comes from Hawaii or is said about Hawaii. Among the bureau's executives, according to "Fortune Magazine," are Harold Lord Varney, former editor of the consciously fascist publication, "Awakener," and Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, ex-president of the College of the City of New York, who made the headlines when students and alumni joined in a sweeping movement to have him expelled from his post for anti-democratic activities.

The real Hawaiian. The sugar worker, not the 'hula' dancer, typifies island life. The "Big Five" keep him bound to the plantation, fight unions and blacklist complainers.
(Courtesy: "Friday")

The Screen As A Teacher Of Hindustani

Indian Talkies Are Helping To Evolve A National Language

By KHWAJA AHMAD ABBAS

IT is fashionable in puritan nationalist circles to run down the cinema as an immoral institution. Sometimes it has been classed with wine-drinking and 'satta' gambling! Even the highbrow "moderns" assume an attitude of superior indifference and are often heard to remark that the Indian cinema is only an escapist form of cheap entertainment, fit only for those with the crudest taste and wholly devoid of any cultural value. This is not the place to discuss at length all the pros and cons of the Indian cinema as a cultural force but it may be worth-while to mention at least one aspect of it. The cinema, in my opinion, is the greatest teacher of Hindustani that we have and it has done more than any person or institution to propagate and to popularize the national language. If we are really serious about developing Hindustani as the language of the Indian people, it will be most unwise to disregard the great service that the screen can render and is already rendering to this national cause.

Purely Accidental Beginnings

Let me hasten to remove the impression that the screen came to be instrumental in spreading the national language by a conscious effort of the producers. With a few exceptions, these gentlemen, like true capitalists, are innocent of any patriotic motives nor can they be accused of possessing a constructive imagination. If their films have helped the spread of Hindustani, it has been purely accidental—or, at least, subsidiary to their main material considerations. Perhaps they themselves will be most surprised to hear of any relation between their films and the evolution of the national language.

The propagtion of Hindustani through the screen began with the advent of the talkies in India and was determined by purely economic factors. Long before the present Hindustani movement took shape—before, indeed, the very term Hindustani was adopted as the proper name for the national language—Indian film producers were faced with a linguistic problem. The problem interested them because it affected their pockets. In the days of the silent films it was possible to show the same pictures all over the country. Their "language" of action was universally understood. With the introduction of the spoken word in the films that universality was gone and the film market was restricted to the area where the particular language used in the dialogues was understood. The early Indian talking films were of two types—romantic versified melo-dramas like "Leila Majnun" and "Shirin Farhad" adapted from the stage, in which the language used was high-flown Persianized Urdu, and the religious dramas based on Hindu mythology, in which the language used was equally high-flown Sanskritized Hindi. Soon, however, it was found that to make the former popular among the Tamilians of South India was as difficult as to make the Muslim population of North India rave about the latter. The commercial instinct of the producers pointed towards a compromise between the two linguistic extremes, thus making the dialogues, in their pictures understood by the largest number of cine-goers all over the country. The result was the evolution of the Hindustani of the talkies—a not very elegant or literary language, a curious mixture of Hindi words like 'Prem' and Urdu words like 'Manzil', but a language that had a chance of being understood in Calcutta and Bombay as well as in Allahabad and Lahore, and even, to some extent, in Mysore and Rangoon.

Problems Of Lingua Franca

It sounds presumptuous but I do believe that long before the publication of Common Language Readers and even before the term "Hindustani" gained currency, the Indian talkies were helping to

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VALLATHOL:

Bard Of Indian Unity And Progress

(Writing in the "India P.E.N." on the career of Vallathol, Malabar's greatest living poet, Mr. V. Vasudeva Menon shows that he is pre-eminently a poet of progress and a bard of Indian unity).

To many outside Malabar the name of the Poet Vallathol is familiar as that of an outstanding promoter of Kathakali. He has given new life to this unique dance-drama of Malabar. His untiring work for Kathakali has given it an assured place. It may be safely said that but for his timely sponsoring Kathakali would have lost to art lovers all over the world. In serving this art he has also served his country. But by his admirers in Malabar he will always be honoured as one of their greatest poets who ever gave them inspiration to work for the freedom of the country.

A tall figure; chiselled features; eyes, rather small than large, shining with intelligence and generosity; and open and limpid smile crown with a regal baldness—in appearance Poet Vallathol belongs to that fine and stately type having its root in the sunny and exuberantly verdant region of Malabar. When he first made his appearance Malayalam literature was passing through a critical period. It required strong hands to raise it from the rut of orthodoxy and to put it on the path of progress. And Vallathol was the man for that. It was here that the poet rendered his distinct service.

The Great Call

This period, it must be remembered, synchronised with the great national movement in India. Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest influence then, as he is even today. His speeches and writings were bringing about wonderful changes in Indian outlook, customs and manners. His teachings and writings represented to the poet the last word on human conduct. So when the "Great Call" came it found him ready. He then shared this light of "awakening" with his countrymen through his fascinating poems.

A number of them were written with Mahatmaji's teachings as their central theme, couched in such melodiously simple language that they easily found their way to the simple hearts of the honest village folk. They read his poems with increasing understanding and delight. They had in them a glimpse of the new outlook and instinctively felt that it was just the thing that they missed in the poetry of many others.

They demanded more of the kind. He gave them more. These political poems had a wonderful effect. Orthodox manners and views were thrown to the winds. The convincing arguments of his delightful poems pleading for immediate united work for the emancipation of India enthused and inspired the orthodox and the progressive thinker alike. Both joined him.

Political Poems

A glimpse into one or two of his intensely political poems will illustrate how absorbingly thorough is his masterly presentation of the case for India's freedom. In "Our Reply" he sings:—

India is my land of birth.
Those heroes of fortitude, the Rishis supreme
Were my forefathers...
The 'Upanishadas' and the 'Gita' are,
For ever and ever, the trades of my race...
And the destination I have in view is
The status of complete Independence.

He further sings with joy and self-confidence:—

Whether I reach that destination
Or in the middle be devoured by death.
To the forefront will I still walk
Trampling and crushing the thorns
That lie in the path;
For the tender feet that come behind
Must not be cut by them.

Communal quarrels, caste distinctions and a host of other unhappy facts have been flung across India's claim for nationhood by interested parties. The poet recognizes India as one nation and finds no distinction between her sons, to whatever caste or creed they may belong. He disarms his critic by the candid question:—

Can quarrels of castes, religion and the rest
A country's claim to freedom mar?
Fighting between brothers is no fighting.
It is the boisterous tumult of affection.
The waves in the sea do, in truth,
Battle with one another and roar;
But, then, at the same time
We see them laughing, too, amongst one another
With their white foam.

India Compared To Ocean

He happily compares India to a vast ocean where internal unrest is inevitable. But that certainly should not be allowed to disqualify her claim for national unity.

To the irate Muslim brother who takes exception to music before the mosque he has a word of advice to give through these short lines:—

Ask,
If to the sound-incorporate Allah
The tunes of music
And the sound of the drum were sour,
Would the sweet cuckoo sing
Or the Ocean beat the battle drum?

Nevertheless the quarrels between the two major communities of India do continue. And the poet is greatly pained by it. But that does not darken his vision of the future. Rather it enables him to get a vision of the future India as bright as the breaking dawn:—

Like madmen do these
Right and Left Arms (Hindus and Muslims)
Fight each other and pour forth blood.
Even here
I see the glow of my beloved Country's
Fast-approaching dawn.

Such is the poet's unshakable faith in India's future.

He is essentially the poet of progress. His sympathies are wide. The poverty of India has profoundly touched his sensitive soul and has made him the champion of the poor and the downtrodden. He fraternises with the starving peasant and the overworked factory labourer. He realises that they are the true props of society, the salt of the land. But he cannot believe that a violent bloody revolution would be of any help to them. He would put food into their hands, not a dagger with which to wound themselves. He very clearly holds that the present balance of power must change, and change soon. But, a doctor in his own way, he cannot agree to produce a boil in trying to cure a tumour.

Root Cause Of World Tragedy Of To-day

Unless There Is Complete Psychological Re-Education Of Youth, Humanity Is Bound To Face Catastrophe Of Self-Extinction

The following is a summary of the presidential address of Dr. I. Latif, M.A., Ph.D., in the Section of Psychology and Educational Science of Indian Science Congress held last week at Benares.

THE history of the civilized world presents a sad record of the repeated failures of human society to ensure the sanity and stability of mankind. The future of mankind is seriously threatened by political and emotional conflicts. To take one instance consider the ever-recurring international conflicts in Europe in spite of continuous efforts to ensure a peaceful settlement. The number of psychogenic disorders (such as neurasthenia, hysteria, anxiety neuroses, etc.) is definitely on the increase. Various types of maladjustments are progressively thriving in our modern society.

Causes Of Disorders

The most pathetic aspect of the situation is the profound ignorance of the leading intellectuals concerning the real causes of these manifold disorders. Their alleged explanations are futile because they ignore the influence of the mental determinants of human behaviour. Without the help of psychopathological insight the present situation will for ever remain a constant menace to the human race.

One of the most significant factors which have obscured the need for the application of psychological findings to the solution of human problems is the resistance of the civilised individual against self-knowledge. For, whatever his opinion on the subject, the mental structure of the civilised individual is fundamentally the same as that of his savage ancestors. Behind man's facade of rational conduct there exists a primitive emotional structure which controls his individual and social life. Without recognising the truth of this fact, one would be wholly at a loss to account for the "inhuman atrocities," the hatreds, hostilities and wars, and savage superstitions which flourish to-day even in the most "advanced" civilised societies. A psychological understanding of these primitive urge is the first step towards preventing international conflicts and wars which threaten humanity with a catastrophic extinction.

Scientific Psychology

Our ignorance of the savage elements of our nature is due to the mechanisms of repression and projection. The intensity with which these mechanisms control the behaviour of man depends upon the extent to which conventional ethics and pseudo-religion have been allowed to impose upon him an ideal of conduct in total disregard of the fundamental demands of his nature.

The great tragedy which attends the march of human affairs does not consist so much in the events which blight the history of the human race, as in the vicious circle in which mankind appears to be inextricably involved, so that mental disorders, crimes, political unrest, wars and unhappiness dog its step at every turn. The only way of escape consists in the intelligent use of scientific psychology in effecting the mental and emotional readjustment which appears to be incumbent on human society. A society which has developed the use of scientific psychology is already on its way to sanity and stability.

A few of the specific ways in which scientific psychology can help human society to readjust itself are as follows:—

1. Psycho-analytic diagnosis and treatment must be made more generally available than it is at the present moment.

2. The psychological up-bringing of children from their very infancy is essential.

3. The emotional education of the child must receive the scientific attention it demands.

4. Actual and prospective teachers must receive a sound psychological training.

5. A large number of psychological clinics must be made available for problem-children.

6. Psychological diagnosis and treatment of juvenile delinquents must replace the traditional penal methods.

There is an urgent need for parental education in terms of mental hygiene and child psychology. Both actual and prospective parents must undergo this education.

8. Parents, must, in particular, be enlightened about their obligation to their children in the field of sex education. Many a personality disorder is traceable to sexual factors.

9. The basic task of psychological re-education involve a complete emancipation of the individual from all irrational fears including those of pseudo-religion.

10. Psychoanalysis must be pressed also into the service of vocational guidance and selection. The choice of a vocation is often determined by certain unconscious motives which may foster morbidity, inefficiency and unhappiness.

11. Needless deprivation of an instinctual urge, in itself, has no value to human health and sanity. Even when the need for a temporary deprivation seems to be indicated on grounds of social adjustment, it is important to side-tract the instinctual demand in question into some adequate channel of expression so that the temporary suspension of gratification may not pass into complete deprivation. We are reaping to-day a rich harvest of the deep-seated fears, hatreds and jealousies which have been accumulating in the human mind on account of the needless deprivations of certain instinctual satisfactions to which individuals have been blindly subjected since the day of their birth.

Mankind has reached a critical point in its life-history where two alternatives irrevocably confront it! Either a complete psychological re-education or the catastrophe of self-extinction.

Juvenile Epigrams

(Here is a collection of remarks on the past and present scene, from "George Washington" to "ladies' red fingernails," made by children from 5 to 12 years of age. They have been set down by Laurette Howard, a teacher in New York City's public schools.)

PERSONALITIES

George Washington was a clean, white President. I like his short pants and his healthy legs.

* * * *

God made Abraham Lincoln into a kind man. His nose was nice. It was so big and strong. He had happy eyebrows.

* * * *

Doctors are good men. When we are sick they visit us all over from our heads to our feet.

* * * *

When fathers and mothers love each other, it keeps them from fighting. If they make nice faces at each other and put their arms around and kiss—the mother's tears go away and the father's eyes look shiny.

* * * *

Babies are soft like milk-weed silk. Everybody should have a baby. They make people joyful.

* * * *

Teachers are stylish people. They move around better when they are thin and sharp like a deer. Some days they have worries in their faces.

* * * *

President Roosevelt is the man who shuts the gates. He keeps the war out.

* * * *

PASSIONS

We can talk right out in our country. But not too loud. It is best to talk soft and move our tongues around in our mouths. Then people can understand us.

* * * *

Some ladies colour their faces too much. They are the same as Indians when they paint up for war—only they are quieter.

Red fingernails are pretty. But I wish ladies would cut them down a little. Sometimes they look like bear's claws.

* * * *

I don't like to see ladies smoke because it makes them frown up. I like to see them look nice and clear.

* * * *

WAR

It isn't good for people to go under the ground to hide when there is war. Because the worms who live down there don't like to be crowded.

* * * *

When I grow to be a man I don't want to go to war. I want to live longer so I can learn more about God.

* * * *

We should smile at people and say "thank you" and "please" and help lame men and blind ladies to cross the street. Then we won't ever have war.

NIGHT AND NATURE

All the shadows look beautiful at night. God's shadow looks very beautiful.

* * * *

The moon is like a big mothball and the stars are like silver moths. The clouds are the fluffy parts they push out from the big, blue carpet of the sky.

* * * *

When waves come in on the beach they look like big, open mouths ready to gobble up things. Sometimes they look like white, lacy arms, hugging the whole world.

I like the country because it's so peaceful. Out there the quiet just goes sliding along.

* * * *

God sews up the buds of flowers very tight and after awhile He lets the sun and rain open the stitches.

OLD PEOPLE

When I say my prayers I ask God to bless all the old men with canes and all the old ladies with no pocketbooks.

* * * *

Grandfathers and grandmothers should sit in soft chairs near the children because they don't gab and gab—they play and talk with fun.

* * * *

My Granny's hair is so soft and white like clouds. My Granny's arms are very safe. She holds me tight and wide with love.

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Keep Your Head Cool

Diseases Of The Hair And Their Treatment

(BY M. K. VAIDIAR.)

AMONG many matters connected with the cultivation of personal appearance there is nothing that absorbs so much time and attention as the hair of the head, specially among women. The hair, besides serving an ornamental purpose, also acts as a protection against external injuries or exposure of the head to the heat of the sun's rays or to excessive cold.

The story is told of an English physician, who was considered to be the foremost of all physicians of his time on account of his extensive medical practice and knowledge, that he burned the whole of his medical library and kept one book well bound and sealed with a will to open it after his death. All the doctors were eagerly waiting to know the contents of it. After his death the seal was removed and the book was opened. The book, it is said, contained nothing but blank pages, except one page with the following inscription:

"Keep your head cool, warm your feet and laugh at the doctor." The story illustrates the importance of keeping one's head cool.

Anatomy Of The Hair

Hairs, which are but modification of the cuticle (skin), grow in an oblique direction from the bottom of a little depression or tube in the skin called the follicle. The follicle is like a narrow pocket. From the bottom of this pocket which is known as papilla, hair develops. The substance of the hair is composed of cells and fibres, the latter being formed in the process of growth by the flattening out of the former. The popular notion that each hair is a tube is entirely mistaken. The human hair is always solid. The central part, however, is made up of cells loosely packed together to form what is known as the pith, while the surrounding outside portion is composed of fibres or flattened elongated cells which are densely arranged and overlap one another, like the tiles on a house, to form the cortex. The papilla is copiously supplied with nerves and blood vessels bringing nutriment, and from this part the hair cells are manufactured. Just as fast as these cells are formed, they are pushed forward by the ever new formation below and consequently disposed in layers so as to assume the forms of the hair. Gradually the formed hair reaches the mouth of the follicle and protrudes above the surface of the skin. It is of great importance to understand and bear in mind that the seat of the growth of hair is deep down in the skin, and that hair itself contains no blood vessels and nerves, so that it does not bleed when cut.

Function Of Fat

In this mysterious chamber, the hair follicle, the process of manufacturing all the necessary elements which are required for hair takes place. It sucks up from the blood current, fat, colour pigments, especially iron, sulphur and nitrogen and other formative elements of hair.

Deeper down at the bottom of the true skin, we meet with the collection of oil-containing cells, which in the mass constitute what we know as fat, and serve, among other purposes, as stored up nutriment and a protective padding, both against external hurt and cold. Fat takes a very important part in preserving hair and scalp of the head. Fat thus accumulated in the hair follicles is converted into granules and pushes them forward to the surface of the skin. With the warmth of the body the fat, naturally of a butter-like substance, becomes oily and hence suitable for its functon of lubrication. It is said the amount of fat excreted daily through the scalp is as much as that of the whole body. This shows how important and quite essential oil is for the upkeep of the scalp and the brain. Near the mouth of each hair tube or follicle, two little oil glands open, which serve to keep the hair itself supple and help the free flow of perspiration and other impurities accumulated in the system.

Some of our Anglicized young men and women are in the habit of condemning everything Eastern and admiring and aping everything of the West in point

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WE DEFORM OUR BODIES THROUGH CARELESSNESS

Some Sit Too Much, Others Stand Too Much, Yet Others Indulge In Habits Which Result In Permanent Physical Deformity

The ancient Irish had very strong ideas about physical deformity; no man could be chosen to be tanist or allowed to reign as king who had the slightest defect in his person. We moderns do not appear to share the views of our ancestors on this question of physical fitness, or if we do, we fail to apply them to ourselves. Hundreds and thousands of us allow ourselves to become deformed before middle age through mere carelessness, remarks a writer in "The Irish Press."

The occupations which people follow in this age make us liable to become, to some degree, deformed as a result of spending many hours at the same work during which some muscles become developed out of proportion to the others. Some people sit too much, others stand too much, thousands develop habits of sitting or standing which end in producing deformature of the spine.

It is not realised that health trouble may easily result even from minor deformities. When you think of this matter, as I hope you will, you will understand that joints which have become distorted from the positions in which nature intended them to lie may provide the site for attacks of rheumatism; that nerves may fail to adjust themselves to distoritions of their normal course and protest in a highly painful manner; if blood vessels be interfered with circulation of the blood, life-flow of the body, will be impeded.

Some Simple Tests

You may not be aware of any deformity, yet it may be present. There are some simple tests. Do you wear out your shoes more on one side than the other? Have your feet lost their first shapeliness? Is one shoulder higher than the other? Do you carry your head erect or does it tend to droop? There is a big muscle at the top of the stomach which is called the diaphragm. It is a muscle which should be kept in working order. Remember now and then that it is there, and brace it up, especially when you walk. You will soon find out what its function is, and be the better for the knowledge.

To test whether you stand correctly place yourself with your back to a wall. This will tell you whether heels, calves, shoulders and head are in line as they should be.

Do you give your lungs a chance? They need to get all the space that nature gives them to expand and contract and carry out their function of bringing the oxygen from pure air into your blood stream. Unless the shoulders are thrown well back the lungs become cramped for space.

There would be little comfort to be had from discussing this subject unless what has started to go wrong can be made right again, or at any rate prevented from getting worse. It is too easily taken for granted that such things cannot be corrected in the adult body, particularly if it be on the "seamy" side. Do not allow yourself or your friends to entertain any such defeatist idea. It is amazing what diet and exercises can do if given the chance. Added to a good spice of determination to remove the cause, they can do wonders in prevention, if not in cure.

Deformities In Children

The mistakes in relation to his own body which an adult may ignorantly or carelessly make are colossal, but those which are made in relation to children will be criminal. From the baby in his cradle to the school child physical development needs to be watched and, where necessary, corrected. If a child habitually sleeps with toes turned in, or its ears turned out, either may be the beginning of an ugly deformity; but the misplaced feet, when it may lead to trouble which will extend as far as the spine. Shoes should be roomy and never be allowed to wear unevenly, the soft leg bones should not be allowed to take the weight of a fat little body which they are not able to carry for more than a few minutes, until they develop strength. When the old child begins to be able to carry things, prefer to give a little weight in each hand to letting the whole load on one side pull one shoulder down and drive the other up. Always make the school child carry his books in a satchel on the shoulders rather than in one hand or under one arm.

NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

Role Of Diet In Development Of Cancer

In spite of the fact that nutritional diseases have a very low death rate, their prevention and treatment probably constitute the greatest medical and public health problem in the United States today from the point of view of disability and economic loss, according to Dr. W. H. Sebrell of the United States Public Health Service.

Figures show, Dr. Sebrell writes in the Journal of the American Medical Association, that three out of every ten city and village families do not have enough money to spend for food to get a good, completely adequate diet. Nor do farm families appear to be much more fortunate, for a large proportion of their diets have been shown to be poorly supplied with the fruits and vegetables so essential to good nutrition.

"To this very large group," Dr. Sebrell states, "must be added another group of undetermined size which obtains an inadequate diet because of ignorance, improper dieting, food fadism or carelessness in spending their money, although their income is adequate to furnish a proper diet if the money were spent wisely."

Dr. Sebrell proceeds to discuss the variety of nutritional diseases that affect the people of the United States: "Ten years ago," he states, "it was thought that we needed to concern ourselves only with rickets, pellagra and a little scurvy. To-day it is recognized that all of the known nutritional diseases probably exist to some extent in the United States.

"Some of these that appear to be of most importance are anaemia due to iron or cobalt deficiency; nutritional edema (swelling of tissues because of fluid congestion), due to protein deficiency; night blindness, due to vitamin A deficiency, beriberi and surface neuritic, due to thiamin (vitamin B—1) deficiency, frequently secondary to such conditions as alcoholism, pregnancy and diabetes; lip lesions, greasy scaliness of the skin and warty and horny skin growths, due to riboflavin (vitamin B-2) deficiency; swollen, bleeding gums and skin haemorrhages, due to ascorbic acid (vitamin C) deficency and haemorrhagic disease of the newborn due to vitamin K (phitiocol) deficiency."

Diet And Cancer

The role of diet in the development of human cancer has long been a subject of speculation. Up to the present at least, no unimpeachable evidence has been submitted, according to the authorities, to show that cancer in man is the direct result of aberrations in diet.

On the other hand, according to Dr. Alexander Brunschwig of the University of Chicago, in the current national bulletin of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, there is experimental evidence to suggest that in animals, at least, inadequate diets may serve as adjuvants to the action of certain cancer-producing compounds.

An illustration of this point is the recent work of Kinosita, the Japanese pathologist working at the Memorial Hospital, New York, who has shown that when rats are

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

MIRA BAI

THE STORY OF MIRABAI. By Bankey Behari, B.Sc., LL.B. Published by "Kalyana-Kalpataru," Gorakhpur, U.P. Pp. 150 Price Ans. 13.

Frankly the author tells us that he does not claim for his book "a place in history". He delights to call it a "story"—and what a story the life of this princess of song and devotion presents! Born of the proud Rajput clan of Jodhpur and allied by marriage to the still prouder clan of Chitor, this peerless songbird of Rajasthan ended her days as a homeless wandering minstrel, chanting the praises of her "Beloved Lord Giridhar"—The Divine Cowherd of Brindavan—her physical form finally merging itself, miraculously, into the stone image of Sri Krishna in the temple at Dwarka,—so the tradition says. Mira Bai's name has become a household word in Rajputana and Gujarat and her songs, breathing passionate love of and devotion to the Divine "Giridhara—Gopal," have been on the lips of young and old for generations and their popularity is every-day spreading all over India, wherever the Hindi tongue is understood. The present work, which, as already observed is not strictly critical, narrates the life-story of Mira Bai as traditionally current in the land of her birth and ministreisy. There is nothing of sensuality in her songs. They breathe of Love Divine purified by tears of suffering and joys of self-sacrifice.

Included in the work are some sixty of the Bhajanas of Mira Bai, the Devanagri text being accompanied by English translation. The work is beautifully printed in clear type, is cloth-bound and has about half a dozen coloured illustrations. For its price of Ans. 13 only, it must be considered very cheap indeed.

KOLHAPUR WATERS

"CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF KOLHAPUR WATERS". By J. W. AIRAN and DR. S. V. SHAH, KOLHAPUR.

This small booklet embodies the results of investigation of Kolhapur Waters carried on by the authors in the Chemistry department of Rajaram College. The authors seem to have taken great pains in collecting and analysing a number of samples of water from Kolhapur City and its neighbourhood.

With ever-increasing population in cities and towns, the problem of suitable water supply has assumed great dimensions. The water supply must be not only quite abundant but suitable for industrial and drinking purposes. Before choosing a suitable source for town water supply, its thorough examination — chemical, physical and bacteriological—is quite essential.

The authors of the above booklet have done great service to the local municipality and state authorities by supplying the data of chemical examination of a number of samples of water available in the vicinity of Kolhapur.

The utility of this booklet would have been enhanced if the authors had given more information regarding sources of water and their environments, geological formation, average rainfall and its distribution, depth of wells, etc.

In modern days mere chemical analysis is considered to be of limited value but it has its own importance as a preliminary examination.

P. M. B.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

THE LATE GEORGE APLEY

By J. P. MARQUAND

(PULITZER PRIZE NOVEL FOR 1938—COPYRIGHT, LITTLE, BROWN & CO.)

Young George Apley and his bride, the former Catherine Bosworth, were spending their honeymoon at a resort some miles from their home in Boston. At the end of the first week, George wrote to his good friend of bachelor days, "Catherine has brought her parents to spend the second week here with us. Two weeks is a long time."

With such a beginning, one is surprised that George was later to write to his son, John Apley, then a volunteer on duty in Mexico: "Wire your mother at once not to take up the rose bushes in the garden, please. I have reminded her that they were taken from the garden of your great-great grandparents and placed in our garden, but she is determined."

George's uncle had written him at the time of his marriage, "You think that you are now marrying Catherine Bosworth, but you will find that you have married the family. The only thing to do is to take up hunting and fishing." Before the year was out, George found that his uncle was right. George became an enthusiast for quail shooting down in the Carolinas and he found that many of his friends lately married were happy to join him.

But to understand George Apley, it is necessary to go back to his parents and his rearing. They were wealthy, conservative people of Boston, who believed in the substantial things of life and who taught their son to believe in the same values. At the death of his father, George found himself a millionaire.

As a youth George caused little trouble except the one lapse when he fell in love with a girl nobody had ever heard of: Mary Monahan. His father had a spell of near-apoplexy at learning about it and sent George to Europe at once. (In his dying illness, the father asked George in a sort of delirium whether he might have been happier married to the little Irish girl? But this treason was put down to delirium and was never mentioned by anyone in the family).

Every thrill of planning was removed from the engagement of George and Catherine because the two sets of parents did everything for them. One family gave them a home which was completely furnished before the wedding. Then came the wedding, with a week of honeymoon alone, and another week with Catherine's parents as guests.

When their first child was born, the two fathers-in-law stopped speaking to each other, in their anger about the boy's name.

George wrote to his friend that it seemed that he and Catherine had merely brought somebody into the world to belong to the two sets of grandparents. But the name John was selected, it being a remote Apley name.

As George advanced in fatherhood and older manhood, he found himself caught in another mesh beside the family one; it was the tangles of business that bound him to his fortune. He was on so many committees and boards of directorships that he seldom found time to travel even as far as New York.

With advancing years, George tried to be a friend and companion to his two children. But he could not understand his son; John insisted on living in New York. One visit there was enough for George. It was surely a barbarian city; it could not represent the nation; it totally lacked the values of life. Hastening back to the security of Boston, he studied a catalogue of the Art Exhibit, so that he could converse with his wife. Hurriedly he locked into the safety of his memories his visits to night clubs, Broadway shows, and speakeasies. It was the last of these that stunned him.

The unspeakable life of his son terminating in his marriage to a divorcee brought George Apley to bed for two days. He was strengthened considerably by learning that John's wife was a Hogarth of the Connecticut Hogarths. He stated then and there that her former husband must have been no good.

To the surprise of his family, this daughter-in-law became great favourite with him, to the point of accused partiality.

Eleanor, his daughter, was also a problem to George. She visited a speakeasy in New York with her brother, then discussed the experience at her father's dinner table. On another occasion at dinner, she discussed the teachings of Freud so that her father investigated at once and wrote the librarian to put all Freud's books in the locked room.

As the years passed, George Apley prepared for his own death and funeral. There had been the unfortunate incident of Cousin Hattie who had been buried by mistake under the oak tree where George had planned to lie. Her family were reasonable and she was moved. George wrote all the arrangements for his funeral in detail; he listed the many duties that must be fulfilled by his son. There was advice about John's handling the inherited estate; "Reinvest half of your income. Divide the remainder in two parts, live on one part and give the other to charity."

At the death of George Apley, John requested the biographer, Mr. Willing, to use the notes, diaries, letters and memoirs of the late George Apley and make the material into a book. Because the edition must be limited to fifteen copies, just for the immediate family, John generously compensated the biographer for the lack of general sale.

Just two weeks before the death of his father, John moved back to Boston. The two men had sought throughout a lifetime to become companionable, and with this move and certain change in John's thinking, they saw that the reality was coming to be. But within two weeks, the father was gone.

We might say that George Apley lived a life of frustration. He was a tree pruned into the conventional shape to decorate his kind. But his sense of values, a code of honour, responsibility to mankind, and a love for his children made him a valuable citizen and a good father. He felt that such honour underlay all his friends in Boston.

(Personal note. In looking back over the life and works of George Apley, I find myself more than fond of him. He reminds me so strongly of my father. Not because of the money. My father is a professor. But because of believing in principles, of standing for definite convictions, of trying to teach his children to meet the standards of civilized men. It may be that this is the main thing in life, after all.)

J. P. MARQUAND, ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST VERSATILE WRITERS

Readers of current American literature, both of books and periodicals, must surely be acquainted with the stories of J. P. Marquand. He ranks as one of America's most versatile writers of fiction and one of the most charming.

According to WHO'S WHO, Mr. Marquand was born in Delaware in 1893. His education included private schools, then an A.B. from Harvard. During the World War he was a commissioner officer. At the present time, he lives with his family in Boston.

HISTORY IN KANARESE

MARATHA - KALADA - ITIHASA (Kanarese). By K. G. Rao, B.A., B.T. Published by M. M. Pai Bros., Kumta, N. Kanara. Price Ans. 6|6.

This is a history of the Maratha Period of Indian history written specially for the use of Matriculation students, by Mr. Rao, who is a teacher in the Gibb High School, Kumta. There are not many books in Kanarese dealing with Indian history and the present one is a welcome addition.

The rise, growth and decline of Maratha hegemony are dealt with in this book in sufficient detail to give the student a comprehensive idea of the part played by Shivaji and his successors as well as other Maratha leaders in building up the Maratha Empire and the causes which led to the decline and final downfall of the same. Questions are set at the end of each chapter to test the knowledge of the student. High School students in Karnatak will find this book a helpful guide to the study of the Maratha period.

THE ASTROLOGICAL MAGAZINE

The "Silver Jubilee Number" (January 1941) of this popular journal of astrology, published at Bangalore, is a bulky publication of over a hundred pages. Among the contributions the following will be found to be of major interest: "Future of Dictators;" "Ancient Hindu Observatories;" "Solar Bombs and Human Affairs;" "New Method for Judging the 'Bhavas' Accurately;" "The Place of Astrology in Indian Thought;" "An Apologia for Astrology and Allied Subjects." "Aryabhatta's System of Numbers;" "Life of Late Mr. B. Suryanarain Row;" "The Dasa System;" "Can Mantras Cure Diseases?" "Death Inflicting Planets;" and "Mahatma Gandhi's 71st Year". The price of the "Number" is one rupee.

OUR SHORT STORY

Modern Swayamvar

By K. SRIDHAR RAO

It was, nearing half time. Neither side had scored. Shyam Sunder was disappointed because his beloved Medicos had not yet showed the form that was to lead them on to victory. Madan Mohan was indifferent. He was not interested in football. He had come to the match to please his friend Shyam Sunder and to escape the machinations of his beloved sister Snehalata for a short space of time. She had joined the enemy.

The enemy was the horde of people who had a girl to marry off. Ever since his return to India a few months back, his life was one long struggle to avoid the bonds of matrimony. He could not go anywhere, meet anybody without a talk of marriage. He was the most eligible bachelor in town. His parents were dead, but they had left him extremely well off. After his University career in India he had gone to England and spent three years at a famous English University earning laurels and praise. He had visited the important countries and cities of Europe also and had come back to the home country via America and Japan thus completing a voyage round the world. He had no vices of his own nor had he brought any from the west. He was well-built and good looking and was only 24 years old. He was thus a most ripe and enticing plum. Was it then a wonder that so many men with daughters to marry cast fond eyes on him? He could have beauty, he could have education and he could have the heaviest dowry yet paid to anyone young man in the city if only he would express a desire for any of these in his bride. But for Madan Mohan none of these had an attraction. He was hankering only for romance, romance of the olden days of India, romance of the type of Shakuntala and Dushyantha. Failing this he would rather be among the many suitors to the hand of the lovely one with the even chance of being rejected by her. But the modern way of making a match was abhorrent to him. He disliked the dowry system. He disliked the idea of himself or a relation going to inspect the bride, when that bride had no choice in the matter. There was thus a deadlock. It looked as if Madan Mohan would remain a bachelor for life. It was at this stage that his sister Snehalata stepped in and began to speak about her dear friend and her endearing ways. Madan Mohan at once pricked up his ears and resolved to walk warily in his own house. His sister would be hard to resist. Hence it was he ran away from her that afternoon.

For all his travel, he preferred to look like the Indian that he was. He wore the purest and coarsest khaddar all in white. His coat did not sport an open collar or a tie. He preferred the dhoti to the Western trousers. His simple white cap sat well on his head adding dignity and poise to an attractive personality. But his friend Shyam Sunder was different. He wore the choicest of European clothes. He had neither the money nor the good looks to command respect otherwise. He had thus to depend solely on his clothes and his tact if he wished to get on in the world. He was moreover a newly qualified medical man putting in a course as house-surgeon in the city hospital. He had a great desire to go to Europe and see for himself the teaching of Western medicine at the fount. But for this he had not the necessary funds.

Just before the half-time whistle went off, Shyam Sunder left his friend for a drink. Madan Mohan was looking about aimlessly on the crowd around him. Suddenly a stout ungainly middle-aged person came pelting right into him. But for the support Madan Mohan's arms gave him, the man would have been lying at his feet.

"Steady, Grand-pa, steady" said Madan Mohan to him. "This is not the goal nor am I the goalie."

"Goal be hanged" replied the man. "I don't know why people are so mad that they come crowding round to see a ball kicked about. And they are so keen about it too; they hardly let me creep on to you for the past half an hour. When I was nearly there, the idiot standing by suddenly puts his foot in front of me and trips me. I don't know what the world is coming to." "It takes all sorts, old lad, to make this world" said Madan Mohan. "Anyway you surely do not belong to the world around". But the man said, "why do you call me old? Do I really look very old?" "My mistake, laddie; I never thought you would take me seriously. You are young enough to be a bridegroom. My grand-father's youngest brother married for the fourth time when he was seventy and a girl aged only ten" replied Madan Mohan. "I am not so old as that" said the man pained. "You are not a day over forty, laddie. if you ask me" said Madan Mohan. "I am not quite so young either. I am just forty-eight" said the man mollified at being thought younger than he was. "To come to business, Dr. Shyam Sunder", said the man, "I am Bindu Madhav."

"Very pleased to meet you Mr. Bindu Madhav" said Madan Mohan without telling him that he was not Shyam Sunder. He thought he could do that when Shyam Sunder returned. Meanwhile he said to Bindu Madhav, "This is not the place for business, you know. I rarely give a free consultation, even outside the office hours." "No, no, you mistake me, my dear sir, I have no intention—" went on Bindu Madhav.

"All the same," interrupted Madan Mohan, "I will make an exception in your case. I suppose you are worried about your extra fat. For one thing you must eschew sweets. You probably are fond of potatoes. Even with onions one must avoid them like poison. I have no doubt you are lavish with your food. My dear sir, you must drop your evening meal. A glass of warm water would be a good substitute. A day of fasting every week. Ekadasi is not good enough, it comes only once in a fortnight and you probably eat too many other things than your normal food on that day. That is my prescription for you. And it is given free because I have taken a liking to you," said Madan Mohan.

All this while, Bindu Madhav was counting the items of the prescription on his fingers intently as if his life depended on it. When Madan Mohan stopped, Bindu Madhav said: "I am fat no doubt. I never gave it a thought till this moment. It is very good of you doctor, to give me the valuable advice. But I shall forget it all before I leave this place. And, doctor, before I forget let me tell you my business; it is not of a professional character. I have a daughter. Your friend Madan Mohan would be a very suitable bridegroom for her."

At this Madan Mohan was aghast. He felt like a hunted beast who could not escape the hounds even in his lair. He made up his mind to continue the deception and learn more of this man. So he said, "No doubt, but my friend is not a marrying man." "I know that. That is why I have approached you, his dearest friend." said Bindu Madhav. "But I have no influence on my friend in this matter" said Madan Mohan.

"If you could bring him to see my daughter, that is all I ask of you," replied Bindu Madhav. "The rest is easy. My daughter's beauty and her ways will surely capture him."

"That is the most difficult part. My friend refuses to inspect a lady with a view to marriage" said Madan Mohan.

Then a mad idea occurred to Madan Mohan. "You are determined to give your daughter in marriage to my friend?" he questioned.

"Yes" said Bindu Madhav.

"Whatever the cost? Even if you have to pay a dowry of Rs. 20,000?" asked Madan Mohan.

"Yes" said Bindu Madhav.

"Well, then, I shall bring my friend to your place for tea tomorrow. I shall tell him that at the tea-party your daughter will choose one of us for her husband. Her choice shall be final. I know my friend will agree to a proposal when the choice is left to the bride. But be careful how she makes the choice. If there is a mistake she will have to abide by yher decision," said Madan Mohan.

Bindu Madhav was quite content. He could rely on his daughter. She would not fail in the choice. "But how would my friend know of her choice?" asked Madan Mohan. "He must learn of it from her." "That will be difficult" said Bindu Madhav. "How can she tell your friend she wants to marry him?" "Let her make an offering of flowers to the chosen one" said Madan Mohan. "Yes that is easy" said Bindu Madhav happily.

Bindu Madhav was an optimist because he had seen so little of the world. Most of his life he had spent among his books. He thrived on them. He even grew fat on them. His food could not have done that, because he rarely knew or cared what he had for his dinner, so long as he had an appetising book beside him. He was also very absent minded about most things outside his mania—his books. The only influences so far in his life were his old mother and his motherless girl. Of his mother he stood in awe. She was old fashioned. To please her he had no objection to look old-fashioned. He wore a tuft and had his head shaved in the orthodox way. He would do most things she demanded of him, if only he were left free to pursue his hobby. For his daughter, he had the greatest affection. She was the apple of his eye. He would even dare his mother if by doing so he could protect his daughter. Premalata was now past eighteen. His mother had been pestering him for the past few years for keeping his daughter unmarried so long. But his daughter had showed no desire to be married. And in spite of his mother he had allowed her to continue her studies at college. He had noticed a change in her recently. He was able to gather that she had no objection to marriage with the right sort of young man.

Hence it was that Bindu Madhav girded up his loins and entered the arena—the arena in question being the football ground. A friend had pointed out to him the two young men. He believed the Europeanised young man was Madan Mohan and the other Shyam Sunder. As he crept near the pair, it had occurred to his simple soul that it would be strategic to approach the indomitable Madan Mohan through his friend. So when he reached the spot, though not in too happy

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I was worried sick about my little girl's cold
THE CONGESTION IN HER HEAD KEPT GROWING WORSE ALTHOUGH I TRIED ALL THE USUAL WAYS TO BREAK IT UP
FINALLY, A FRIEND SUGGESTED MISTOL. SHE SAID MISTOL HAD CLEARED UP HER YOUNGSTER'S COLD IN NO TIME
I PUT A FEW DROPS OF MISTOL IN MY LITTLE GIRL'S NOSE AND SHE FELT RELIEVED IMMEDIATELY
SOON THE CONGESTION CLEARED AWAY... AND HER COLD WAS GONE!
NOW, WE ALWAYS HAVE MISTOL ON HAND — AND WE NEVER WORRY ABOUT COLDS!
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.
Mistol
RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

Art Implicit In Culture

CULTURE, BUT NOT ART—ART CANNOT BE EXCLUDED—GROWTH OF ART-ANTIPATHY—CULTURE THEN AND NOW—VOCATIONAL TRAINING V. CULTURE—ART IN MOSLEM EDUCATION—MATERIAL FOR COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY—DANCE-HALL, NOT THEATRE YET—SWADESHI AND ART—HONOURS FOR ARTISTS—FORTNIGHTLY EXHIBITIONS.

Is not art implicit in the concept of culture? Such a question will appear to be pertinent and opportune at a moment when some culture-jerry-builders, who undertake excursions into India's past in quest of cultural material and make discursive and desultory efforts to build the edifice of modern culture, invariably miss a great cultural force. It is not surprising if they look upon art as an anti-social activity, because they are desensitised against the vibrations of beauty by the system of education in which they are moulded.

True Conception

Art is one of the causative and consectaneous elements of culture. It is an irrepressible and indestructible energy, which does not fail to manifest itself in the various stages of human evolution, because the aesthetic impulse, from which it springs, is inherent in man and is constant. The history of art is, therefore, coexistent and commensurate with the history of mankind. Love for beauty, which is innate in the mind of an average man, impels him to seek art, the source of beauty which the creative impulse of the artist stimulates him to produce.

Culture is not a blatant display of frivolity of manners, fastidiousness of dress, mere fluency of speech or the apish imitation of ill-understood foreign fashions which screen the brute within. Nor is it a splurgence of sciolistic encyclopaedism. From the Indian point of view it is a spiritual exaltation emerging from the simultaneously operating emotional, mental and intellectual forces. Refinement of the aesthetic sensibility is, therefore, a prerequisite of culture. The conception of culture implies, as enunciated by Sir Akbar Hydari in his recent broadcast talk on "What is culture", the pursuit of knowledge, truth and beauty for their own sake.

Culture And Art

"Character and beauty are one and so are culture and beauty", remarked Shrimati Rukmini Devi in her speech at Delhi on December 16. "Plain living and high thinking", which is supposed to be the ideal of a cultured Indian, presupposes character as an indispensable background to culture. Art will not make its legitimate and liberal contribution to culture unless a nation has character, craving for beauty and attachment of culture.

Art is one of the determinants of the height of the cultural level of a nation, but its integration in the pattern of culture is not promoted by deliberate efforts or elaborate planning. It is an instinctive and insidious process, which originates from intelligent appreciation and exploitation of art by the people and its spontaneous and sincere expression by the artists. Culture, in its comprehensive sense, should signify its various elements, especially art.

Art- Antipathy

Initiation into the pursuit of the various facets of the ideal of culture, including love for beauty, is the main function of education. In India the academic education, which has arrogated to itself the distinction of being the mainspring of culture, claims, as its objectives, the discipline of the intellect and mind and the development of judgment and sense of proportion, but it abjures the problem of the cultivation of aesthetic appreciation which is universally acknowledged as one of the cultural elements.

The rampant growth of the spirit of art-antipathy in the world of intellectuals is directly attributable to the passive repression of their aesthetic impulse by the educational system. The cultured cynics—the products of the academic monasteries—however, cannot isolate art from life. Their interest in arts like dramas, which have literary aspects, is merely academic. Their love for beauty finds expression in theoretical avenues and philosophical revelries, but not in the realm of practical art.

"SWEET MEMORIES"

(An Exhibit by Mr. G. S. HALDANKAR at the first bi-monthly Exhibition of the Art Society of India).

Then And Now

The failure of the educational machinery to foster art-appreciation in students inflicts a perennial and permanent loss to the economic and cultural life of the country. Like literature, philosophy and science, art is a mode of knowledge and stands on equal level with them. It has a language, whose meaning is conveyed through its mediums. Will modern India recapture the true spirit and significance of art and reintegrate it in education?

The celebrities like Chanakya, Kalidas, Akbar and Shahjahan were the products of comprehensive and truly cultural education. Shakuntala, Kautiliya Arthashastra, Ajanta and Taj Mahal, among others, are the superfine monuments to the ancient culture of India. Has modern India created something that can claim monumentality? What reflection the buildings on Marine Drive in Bombay will cast on the culture and the artistic sense of the people? The replies, which the future historian will give to these questions, are not difficult to anticipate.

Academic Monasteries

Platitudes and panegyrics continue to punctuate the annual convocation sermons in India, even though the academic education has been a subject of acute controversy between the champions of vocational training on one side and of culture on the other. Art, which is a common factor of both the schools, is not claimed as such by either. Sir Maurice Gwyer, in his address to the Osmania University, said that technical training is not the job of a university, nor the finding of work for its products.

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee partly supported Sir Maurice when he said in his address to the Hindu University, Benares, that it is not feasible for the University to find employment for all its alumni, though he wants them to be useful members of society. The universities need not transform themselves into employment-bureaus, but they can alleviate the distress of unemployment among students by imparting to them education which would be capable of supplying the practical needs of the country.

The academic isolationists ought to realise that vocational training is not a substitute of higher education. On the contrary, it needs the same as its cultural background. The academic atmosphere should not be detached from the realities of life. The entire educational policy of India must be revised and remodelled on the basis of her actual requirements which include vocational education and art. The development of technical skill and art-appreciation should not be dreaded as an educational blasphemy.

Missed Art

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, while opening the All-India Muslim Education Conference at Poona, referred to the important part that the Muslim culture has played in enriching the knowledge and scholarship of the whole world. But the conference, which discussed the educational problem in its different aspects, particularly the religious, missed its aesthetic element. The splendid contribution, that the Muslims have made to the art and culture of India, demands a scheme of education that would preserve the glorious traditions of Indian art and strengthen and raise cultural unity above the level of communal differences.

Fine Address

The presidential address of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hassan to the Mediaeval section of the Indian History Conference shed an important light on the existing material for compiling a comprehensive history of India. It deserves consideration by the historians and universities whose interest in history centres round its political aspect only. The lecturer indicated the cultural contacts made, especially through architecture and folk-art, by the Hindus and Muslims in the middle ages. Art—an incontrovertible historical document and a sound basis of cultural understanding and unity—must be exploited for what it is worth. Art should not lie "in state" in museums.

Where Is Beauty?

Even though "to make Bombay bigger, better and more beautiful" remains the slogan of the Municipal Corporation, the "Urbs Prima in Indis" does not claim a single beauty-spot worthy of the admiration of the world. So long as art continues to be the pet aversion of the Corporation, beauty will refuse to reign supreme in the city. But the Chair-

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A WEEK OF WAR

New Phase Of War

By N. G. Jog

JANUARY 17.

On Tuesday last a sensational statement was broadcast from the Rome Radio to the effect that the Italian Empire was virtually cut off from the mother country. The speaker paid a handsome tribute to General Wavell and the British forces and dramatically concluded "We are quite prepared to take off our hats to them."

Listeners must have surely pricked up their ears on hearing this. We are so accustomed to abuses and distortions emanating from the Italian Press and radio that any praise of Britain is bound to cause considerable surprise. Like Doctor Goebbels, Signor Gayda is a past master of propaganda and for a number of years now he has been engaged in the pleasant pastime of putting salt on the British lion's tail. The Bari broadcasts have, of course, been long notorious and since Italy joined the war in June last, the vilifications and perversions of Fascist propagandists have reached a new high.

How is it then that the Rome Radio, after twisting the tail of the British lion so long, should feel like respectfully saluting it all of a sudden? Are those admissions of "very considerable" losses etc. in Libya a sort of dying confession of Fascism? Is it a subtle attempt to create the ground for an ultimate—though not-so-distant—surrender? An air of credence is lent to such a view by the reports from America that Italy may soon sue for separate peace. The return of Mr. William Phillips to Rome as the Ambassador of the United States is said to be expressly meant to make the way of Italian climb-down as smooth as possible.

Eclipse Of Empire

Be that as it may, there is no gainsaying the fact that Britain has achieved an outstanding success in Libya, the result of which will be nothing less than the liquidation of the entire African Empire of Mussolini. The history of Bardia is being repeated at Tobruk at present and gradually an overwhelming force is being assembled around that doomed port. How long Tobruk will take to fall, it is better not to try to prophesy after one's experience of Bardia. It may take a couple of weeks more or it might have been already captured by the time those lines are in print.

After Tobruk, it will be the turn of Benghazi and the whole of Cyrenaica will be under the British flag within a few weeks more. After that it is likely that, instead of trying to reduce the rest of Libya, General Wavell will pay his attention to Abyssinia where the flames of revolt are already resuming the proportion of a conflagration. The Amharic and other chieftains, who have been conducting guerilla warfare against the Italian army of occupation, have been greatly heartened by the presence of their beloved Emperor so near them. Besides they are now being liberally supplied with modern arms and ammunition from British magazines.

When once the Abyssinian campaign starts in right earnest, its progress is bound to be rapid and thorough. The strategic situation there is in fact far worse than that in Libya. Abyssinia is entirely cut off from all communications with Rome and there is no hope whatever of reinforcing the beleaguered garrison. Unlike in Libya, the whole population of the country is thirsting for revenge and it will be more of a job for the British forces to save the Italian soldiers from the fury of the Ethiopians than to defeat them in battle! Within a measurable distance of time the whole of Italian East Africa will cease to be.

"General" Epidemic

In Albania, too, the Greeks are marching from one position to another. For two months and two weeks now their gallant troops have kept a fierce pressure upon their enemies and if one does no longer feel like flying into raptures over their brilliant exploits, it is only because one has almost begun to take them for granted! But when the history of the present war comes to be written, the major credit for the turn of the tide at the end of 1940 will doubtless go first to General Metaxas, then to the Greek General Staff and, last but not least, to the Evzones and other Greek soldiers who have proved that men can be mightier than machines. The lesson the world learnt on the plains of Northern France in the middle of the year was unlearnt in the hills of Albania at its end!

Last week General Soddu followed the example of his predecessor and relieved himself of the command of the Italian Army in Albania ostensibly on grounds of illness. That shows the pass to which Italy has been reduced If there is so much demoralisation at G. H. Q., the officers and soldiers in the field must be pretty fed up with it all. Add to this the growing spirit of rebellion among the Albanian levies and one no longer wonders over the Fascist serial of surrender and retreat which is being unreeled before our eyes.

Probably no nation has suffered so many casualties in Generals in a single war as Italy has done within the short space of three months of the present war. A few of them like General Matetti were killed outright in action: some others tried to slink into the desert like the Blackshirt Berganzoli and were finally caught like a fox. A pretty many of them were waiting with their valises in their hand for the voyage to Dehra Dun. And above all of them stand Marshals like Badoglio and Soddu who threw up their hands altogether and retired from their impossible charges! It seems a veritable epidemic among Generals.

Domestication Of Duce

How will Hitler help Mussolini?—that has been the question on everybody's lips for the last two months. A number of plausible answers were forthcoming, one among them being "by allowing him to stew in his own juice"! That Hitler has surely done and if he has now sent his Luftwaffe into Itay, it is mainly owing to the fear that the rot of Italian demoralisation would soon be spreading to the Reich as well, unless something is done to stop it in time.

It must be admitted that whatever the Fuehrer might have lost by his delay in helping the Duce, he has achieved one signal thing: the perfect domestication of the Duce. Mussolini is no longer the fire-eating Fascist Chief, the pillar of the Axis, the terror of Europe and all that. Now he is the humble supplicant at the Nazi door, the jackal who is in mortal dread of being pounced upon by the lion any moment. Hitler can treat him as a vassal and not as an equal. No longer can he spoil the Nazi game by crying from the house-tops "Nice, Corsica, Tunis" and all those war-cries on which Fascism has thrived. Now he can, be served in the servants quarters!

This is surely a big gain for a gangster who henceforth can keep all the booty for himself. But the delay has had its debit side, too. First, the cracks in the Axis have been revealed during the last two months and in fact it has now exposed its Achille's Heel to its enemies. Second, the Democracies have regained their morale and are in a position to give tit for tat to the Totalitarian Powers. Third, by allowing time and opportunities to Britain practically to sweep off Italy from Africa, it has reduced the nuisance value of Italy to Britain almost to Zero. Now Rome is a liability to Berlin itself!

Delay Is Dangerous

Fourth and above all, Britain is now in a position to release all her vast forces and "material", which was immobilised so long in the Middle East, for active combat against her main enemy on whatever ground he chooses to fight. Fifth and final, there has supervened during the last two months a regular checkmate to Hitler on the Balkan chessboard. He may strike at Greece yet through Bulgaria or Yugoslavia but he has to face a definitely hostile Russia at his rear while Turkey has practically made up its mind to resist any violation of its territory.

The balance-sheet appears to be thus very much unfavourable to Hitler and his strange inactivity during the last three months may, well have cost him this war!

Having said so much, it must be admitted that the site chosen for the location of the Luftwaffe is of considerable strategic value Sicily forms the heel of Italy and the narrowest stretch of the Mediterranean separates it from the African shores. The Luftwaffe operating from such a base can threaten the British convoys to Egypt and cut the Mediterranean Fleet into two.

Above all it can extend its operations to Libya and thus take a definite hand in the present campaign in the Western Desert. I for one feel baffled, therefore, by Reuter's comment that "Nazi air intervention in the Mediteranean now takes form as unintelligible as it could be." Unintelligible it certainly is not and if the Luftwaffe establishes a base in Spain or Tangier, for example, the whole of the western Mediterranean will practically be bottled up.

One wonders in this connection whether the present Nazi move was at all foreseen by the British General Staff. Spain has been long in the news as a probable theatre for German operations while Albania has been an obvious venue for the last two months. Has Britain been caught napping? One wonders. It would have been easy enough to prevent the Luftwaffe from establishing itself in Sicily by subjecting its aerodromes to a constant aerial bombardment. But to dislodge it now will not be half so easy.

Two Air Fronts

Anyway Goering's boys have already trumpeted their presence in the Mediterranean sky by engaging into their favourite dive—bombing tactics against a British convoy on the 10th inst. The honours of that combat are more or less even: The Luftwaffe has lost a number of bombers both during their first engagement and during the return visit of the R.A.F. to Catania, while for the Royal Navy, the "Southampton" is a total loss and the "Illustrious" has suffered a severe damage. The Mediterranean Fleet has practically wiped off the Italian Navy but now it will have to face a new danger from the skies.

It may be presumed to be prepared for that but will the Luftwaffe be able to stand the strain of conducting warfare on two air fronts? Besides the problem of supply—both of machines and personnel from the Reich to Sicily must be satisfactorily solved before it can play any decisive role in the Mediterranean.

Britain may now be trusted to stand up to the Luftwaffe but the presence of the Nazis in Italy certainly forebodes a good deal of danger to Greece. David has so far acquitted himself very well against Goliath but it is too much to expect that he can maintain his strength against two of the latter! Greece is lamentably short of aeroplanes and while the R.A.F. is doing its level best to help it, this deficiency will tell against her heavily when Germany will launch her long-expected offensive after the end of winter.

The entry of Germany into Itay and the consequent line-up in the Mediterranean opens up a number of interesting possibilities. With the Luftwaffe's base in Sicily, the war moves into a new phase. Will Hitler follow it to its logical conclusion by occupying Italy with his troops and taking Mussolini under his protective custody?

Imprisonment Till Rising Of Court

Possession Of Illegal Literature

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Kedar Nath Borthakur, Trailakya Nath Saikia and Pitambar Sarma of Sibsagar (Assam) have been sentenced by Mr. K. C. Barua, Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the District, to imprisonment till the rising of the court under the Press Emergency Act.

The accused persons were arrested on January 15 when they offered Satyagraha at Nazirabazar, Bamunpukhuri and Borapatradole respectively, but when placed on trial the Magistrate explained to them that they had committed an offence under the Press Emergency Act for having been in possession of unauthorised leaflets.

Umakanta Rajkowar, another Congress worker, has been arrested for offering Satyagraha at Safri, about 25 miles from Sibsagar town.

Mr. Acputacanda Prasad, a pleader at Gaya, has been arrested under Section 129-A of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Vinoba Bhave Not Arrested

Mrs. IFTIKHAR'S REQUEST TO LAHORE BAR TO WITHDRAW APPEAL

KARACHI, January 18.

"MAHATMA Gandhi is quite happy about the way in which the 'satyagraha' movement is going on in the country. He is satisfied with the results", said Dr. Choitram P. Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress, who has returned to Karachi after visiting Wardha. in an interview. —United Press..

WARDHAGANJ: Enquiries show that the report appearing in a section of the press that Mahatma Gandhi himself attended the meeting at Sewagram Chowk where Mr. Vinobha Bhave delivered an anti-war speech, is incorrect.—United Press.

In C. P.:

VINOBA BHAVE NOT ARRESTED

WARDHA, Jan. 16.

Vinoba Bhave has not yet been arrested. He delivered a speech here last evening. He is addressing a meeting this evening at Nagzari Town, ten miles from Wardha.—A.P.

WITHDRAW APPEAL

Begum Iftikhar's Appeal To Bar Committee

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

Begaum Iftikhar-ud-Din, who interviewed her husband Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab P.C.C., in jail, to-day, has issued a statement appealing to the Committee of the Lahore High Court Bar Association to withdraw their appeal which they have filed in the High Court in connection with the sentence passed on Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din. —A.P.

MAHATMA NOT TO APPOINT SUCCESSOR

WARDHA, Jan. 18.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will not appoint any successor in the event of his arrest, though he still intends not to court arrest by offering Satyagraha.—United Press.

In Gujarat:

WOMEN SENTENCED

AHMEDABAD: Miss Chanchalben Bhatt was arrested to-day at Bavla in Ahmedabad District under the Defence of India Rules while offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans.

Mrs. Jayaben Desai and Mrs. Jayaben Bhansali, who were arrested while offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans at two different villages of Ahmedabad District, were tried in Sabarmati Jail and each sentenced till the rising of the court and fined Rs. 200 in default three months' simple imprisonment. They were given "C" class.

Miss Maniben Patel and six other women Satyagrahis, including Jyasna Shukla, have been removed from the Sabarmati jail to Yarwada jail.

Another batch of men Satyagrahis has been taken to Nasik Jail from Sabarmati.

It is reliably understood that Satyagrahis arrested under Section 129 will be kept in detention for unlimited period.

Two prominent Socialist workers, Ratilal Teli and Niru Desai, will offer Satyagraha on 20th and 22nd instant respectively.

IN SURAT

SURAT:—Mr. Pamabhai Patel from Pinjrat Village of Olpad, Mr. Bhimbhai Naik from Supa, Bardoli, Mr. Maganlal Shah from Randir Town, Mr. Gulabhbhai Ranchhodji Naik from Sari Bujrag of Jalalpore and Mr. Mochda Khalpua from Meritha of Mandvi will offer Satyagraha on Monday.

In Bihar:

SATYAGRAHA'S SECOND STAGE

Mahatma Approves Of List Of 1,454

PATNA, Jan. 18.

The list of 1,454 names of Satyagrahis for the second phase of Satyagraha in Bihar, submitted by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, has received the assent of Mahatma Gandhi.

It is understood 25 persons who had applied directly to Mahatma Gandhi for permission to offer Satyagraha have been asked to apply through the Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

Police Won't Keep Watch On Them

PATNA, Jan. 17.

Interviews between political prisoners and members of their families will not be watched by police officers. according to a decision understood to have been reached by the Government.

These restrictions, however, will not be relinquished in interviews with people other than the relations of the prisoners.—A. P.

In Karnatak!

HONAVAR ARREST

HONAVAR:—Mr. Shastri, President, District Congress, inaugurated second phase of Satyagraha in Kankara on 17th shouting anti-war slogans in Haigund Village on the bank of Sharawati. Large numbers of people from all neighbouring villages, including Mohamedans, Christians and Harijans, had gathered. He was arrested.

Mr. Vamanrao Hooke, Secretary District Congress, offers Satyagraha on 21st and Mr. Kini on 22nd.

Maniben Patel Taken To Yeravda

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, has been removed to-night from Sabarmati Jail to Yeravda Jail.—A. P.

In Andhra:

GODAVERY D.C.C. MEMBERS JAILED

BELLORE, Jan. 17

Mr. V. Kotiswara Rao, member, West Godavary District Congress Committee, who offered Satyagraha was today sentenced by the local Sub-Divisional Magistrate to four months' R. I. and was placed in "C" Class.

Mr. K. Satyanarayana Varaprasadam of Pothunur, member, West Godavary District Congress Committee, was sentenced today to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200, in default, to two months further imprisonment.

Dr. M. Krishna Rao who offered Satyagraha at Noon, today, was sentenced to six months' R. I. and placed in "C" Class.—A. P.

In The Punjab:

AMBALA CONGRESS PRESIDENT GETS 1 YEAR'S S. I.

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan President of the Ambala District Congress Committee, who was to offer Satyagraha yesterday, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. Khan Abdul Ghaffar was tried in the jail premises by the Additional District Magistrate and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. He was recommended "B" class.—United Press.

A.I.C.C. MEMBER ARRESTED

SIALKOT, Jan. 17.

Giani Girja Singh, President of the District Congress Committee and Member of the A. I. C. C. was arrested to-day for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans at a public meeting arranged for the purpose.—United Press.

MOULVI MOHDYASIN GETS 1 YEAR'S S. I.

AMBALA, Jan. 17.

Moulvi Mohdyasin, Member of Central Jama Milia, Delhi, was awarded one year's simple imprisonment under Rule 38 of Defence of India Rules, by the Additional District Magistrate, Ambala, in connection with a speech at a District Political Conference held at Niashahar.—A. P.

MR. S. RAMCHANDRARAO GETS 6 MONTHS' S.I.

SANTA CRUZ, Jan. 18.

Mr. Somnath Ramchandrarao, who was arrested at Vakola, this morning for shouting anti-war slogans, was later produced during the day before Resident Magistrate's Court at Bandra and was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, 15 days more if the fine is not paid.

(REPORTS OF MORE SATYAGRAH ARRESTS ON PAGE 27)

In Bombay And Suburbs:

"CONGRESS SOCIALIST" EDITOR ARRESTED

Two B. P. C. C. Members Taken To Nasik

Mr. Ashok Mehta and Mr. Babulal P. Makharia, members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, were arrested at about 5 a. m., this morning, at their residences, under the Defence of India Rules.

It is understood that they were first taken to the Agripada Police Station, prior to their removal to Nasik. Both of them were taken by train from Byculla.

Messrs. Mehta and Makharia are prominent members of the Congress Socialist Party.

MR. H. REVADANDKER JAILED

Mr. Harisi Revadandker, was similarly sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or 3 months' more in the same court for Satyagraha at Juhu Tara village.

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Jan. 18.

As as a mark of protest against the Government's policy towards the Congress and the attitude displayed by them in connection with the Pakistan idea. Mr. Mustafa G. Fakki, a young nationalist Muslim of Bhiwandi, who has been working as First Assistant Government Pleader and Assistant Public Prosecutor for Kolaba since 1937, has tendered resignation of both the positions.

In the letter of resignation, he has sent to the Legal Department, Mr. Fakki has declared his firm faith in the Indian National Congress and has protested strongly against the vivisection of India as contemplated by a section of the Muslims.

Palghar Congressman Arrested

Shri Raghunath Laxman Shinde, Secretary, Palghar Taluka Congress Committee, was arrested yesterday at Tambode village near Palghar for offering "Satyagraha" and was brought down here for trial.

Ashok Mehta And Babulal Makharia Taken To Nasik

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Asoka Mehta and Mr. Babulal Makharia, two city Congressmen who had notified the Police Commissioner their intention to offer Satyagraha, to-day, were arrested at their residences by an officer of the Special Branch, C.I.D. early this morning and taken to the Nasik Central Prison.

ANKARA BROADCAST:

Ominous German Infiltration Into Rumania!

150,000 Nazi Troops Stationed In Four Places

GERMANY WARNED OF BALKAN BLAZE

LONDON, January 18.

THE ANKARA RADIO BROADCAST TO-DAY THAT THE GERMAN INFILTRATION INTO RUMANIA WAS DAILY INCREASING. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GERMAN TROOPS IN RUMANIA WAS ABOUT 150,000 AND THAT THIS NUMBER MIGHT SOON BE DOUBLED.

IT ADDED THAT THE GERMAN TROOPS ARE DISPOSED IN FOUR PLACES, FIRSTLY, IN MOLDAVIA, SECONDLY, IN BANAT, THIRDLY, FACING THE NORTHERN FRONTIER OF BULGARIA ACROSS THE DANUBE, AND, FOURTHLY, IN NORTHERN DOBRUDJA.

Germany Warned

IT WARNED GERMANY THAT IF THE LATTER SHOULD TAKE PRECIPITATE MILITARY ACTION AGAINST BULGARIA OR YUGOSLAVIA, GERMANY WOULD HAVE TO FACE A HOSTILE BALKAN BLOC.—Reuter.

Sofia, Scene Of Diplomatic Activity

GERMAN MINISTER MEETS BULGARIAN PREMIER; TRADE TALKS WITH RUSSIA

SOFIA, Jan. 18.

Bulgaria has again become the scene of diplomatic activity. On Friday the German Minister, Von Richthofen, followed up his previous day's call on Premier Filoff with a long conversation with the Foreign Minister, M. Popoff. At the same time the Bulgarian Finance Minister has continued his trade talks with the Russian Minister and the talks are said to be progressing to the satisfaction of both countries. —Reuter.

PLIGHT OF BRITISHERS IN OCCUPIED FRANCE?

3,000 Reported To Have Been Interned In Camps

LONDON, Jan. 18.

It is reported that in occupied France 3,000 British subjects have been rounded up and placed in internment camp.—Reuter.

"Pravda" Criticises Gandhiji's Policy

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

To-day's Moscow newspaper "Pravda" criticises Gandhiji's policy of individual Civil Disobedience.

Since the outbreak of the war this is the first time that any Russian newspaper has commented on Indian Nationalist Movement.

Malta R. A. F. Hits Back With Deadly Effect

MALTA, Jan. 17.

Although Thursday afternoon's bombing attack on Malta was one of the heaviest since the war began the island's defences hit back at the enemy to very good purpose.

Details of enemy losses are issued in a communique on Friday evening which says: Of the total of ten enemy bombers destroyed fighters brought down four Junkers 88, one Junker 87 and seriously damaged three Junkers 87.

Anti-aircraft fire brought down two Junkers 88, three Junkers 87 and seriously damaged one Junker 87 and three other aircraft resulting in ten aircraft being destroyed, one believed to be shot down and six damaged.

All our fighters landed undamaged after the engagement. All enemy aircraft shot down fell into the sea and prisoners were captured.

Greeks Defy Rain

ATHENS, Jan. 18.

Torrential rain which is falling at the front has not stopped the pressure which the Greeks are putting up in order to foil enemy attempts to entrench themselves in new positions.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Conquers Bad Weather

"More Like A Polar Expedition Than A Raid"

LONDON, Jan. 17.

R.A.F. bombers which successfully attacked Wilhelmshaven on Thursday night struggled to their target through some of the worst weather conditions winter can produce.

In fact in the words of one of the pilots it was "more like a Polar expedition than a raid". Bomb racks, gun turrets and cockpit windows were clogged with ice and instruments repeatedly frozen up

Cold was not the only trouble. The aircraft encountered continuous and severe electrical storms. When one aircraft was struck by lightning the second pilot was disabled while another bomber had its wireless aerial torn away.

Here is the story of the raid told by one of the pilots. After leaving the base we climbed to 7,000 feet and ran into a cloud where ice immediately began to form.

With struggle we eventually reached 10,000 feet but that was not high enough to get out of the cloud.

The going was absolutely ghastly. There was an enormous amount of static about and for two hours blue flames crackled all over the machine.

Just before reaching Wilhelmshaven a small flash inside the aircraft was followed by a blinding burst and a flame shot from one end of the aircraft to the other while blue flames were sparking off the airscrews. It was the worst electrical storm any of us had met.

The climax came when the plane was struck. The front turret must have taken the full force of the flash. I could not see for several minutes because the flash had blinded me.

Then through the side windows I saw flash (anti-aircraft fire) coming up, so we bombed the guns and turned for home."—Reuter.

SOUTH WALES BEARS BRUNT OF ATTACK

LONDON, Jan. 18.

South-Wales bore the brunt of last night's enemy air activity over Britain.

In one town, a number of fires were started and damage was done to shops, houses and commercial buildings.

But the situation was always well in hand, says an official communique, and by the early hours of this morning the last fires were extinguished. The number of casualties was not large.

The communique adds that at a place in Devon, a small number of people were killed when several houses were damaged but elsewhere there was little damage and very few casualties.—Reuter.

UNIQUE EVENT IN U. S. HISTORY

Roosevelt's Historic Drive To Capitol To Take Oath

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

When President Roosevelt drives down Pensylvania Avenue to the capitol on Monday, a ceremonial without precedent in American history will be seen. Never before has a President taken the oath for three successive terms. Thousands of people are already flocking into the city to see the parade in which it is expected that national preparedness will be emphasised.

The martial display which greeted the King and Queen of England when they drove down Pensylvania avenue in June 1939 will be eclipsed on Monday.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

Senators Glass and Bryn, both supporters of President Roosevelt's 'British Aid Plan' have been recommended by the Democratic Party Committee for election to the important Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Their election will considerably strengthen the Administration influence on the Committee.—Reuter.

SENSATION IN CHINA

Clash Between Communist And Regular Troops

COMMANDER OF FOURTH (COMMUNIST) ARMY ARRESTED

CHUNGKING, January 18.

For defiance of military orders and a plot to stage a revolt of the new Fourth (Communist) Army has been disarmed, and its Commander has been arrested and will face court martial," declares an official statement issued here to-day. This is the first official admission of trouble between the regular units of the Chinese Army and its Communist allies. A spokesman of the National Military Council made the foregoing announcement.

POWERS WATCHING SITUATION

The announcement of the arrest of Yehting, Commander of the Fourth (Communist) Army has caused a sensation in the Chinese capital, where rumours of a clash between Communist and regular troops have been circulating for some days.

The representatives of all Powers interested in China are watching the situation with close attention. One Communist paper, to-day printed an official account of the hostilities but another omits this, printing instead, a statement from the noted Communist leader, Chouen-Lai who is now in Chungking to the effect that the Fourth Army had been wronged, having no intention to revolt as charged.

HOPE OF EARLY SETTLEMENT

The official "Central Daily News" says that the whole incident is likely to be settled soon, as the Government's action had nothing to do with politics and the entire responsibility rested on Yeh-Ting and a few other leaders. The official statement further discloses that the Chinese High Command was forced to take action because the Fourth Army had refused to move into the position it was ordered to take up, but instead attacked other Chinese units, whereupon the Commander of the Third War Area "ordered military operations, which resulted in the disarming of the Fourth Army and the arrest of Yeh-Ting."

REVOLT AGAINST MUSSO?

Demonstrations In Brindisi And Turin

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Italians taken prisoners from the torpedoed boats "Lombardia and "Liguria" said that there had been a number of demonstrations at Brindisi and other ports of embarkation against the war and Mussolini.

One Italian prisoner stated that there were serious demonstrations in Turin, against Sgr Mussolini's war, and that it was repressed only after bloodshed.—Reuter.

"We Die If Britain Dies"!

German Victory Is Menace To U. S.

FRANK KNOX'S EVIDENCE BEFORE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The Aid to Britain Bill dominates political activity here. Powerful punches in the Bill's favour were delivered by the Navy Secretary Col. Frank Knox, who was Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1936 elections, in his evidence before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, when he made perhaps the most outspoken statement made by any member of the American Government to date.

Besides giving striking figures showing the superiority of the combined German, Italian and Japanese fleets over the United States Navy now and according to the building programme also for the next few years, Col. Knox unhesitatingly declared that a German victory over Britain would be a menace to the American continent.

Isolationist opposition leader Senator Wheeler took a hand in the battle by demanding publication of pre-war reports of Ambassadors Kennedy and Bullitt from London and Paris.

President Roosevelt himself entered the arena at a press conference where he appeared in a very confident mood and ridiculed the idea that Presidential powers given in the Bill would be any more dangerous than the fact that the Bill also allowed "the President of the United States to indulge in the dangerous activity of standing on his head."

"If Britain Is Destroyed—"

"If England is completely destroyed, we will also be destroyed", Col. Knox declared continuing his evidence before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

Asked by a representative whether he would oppose amendments to the bill, preventing President Roosevelt from disposing of part of the navy or using warships for convoy purposes, Col. Knox said, I am opposed to tying our hands in any particular way until we know the conditions which we have to meet.

Colonel Knox said he thought that British victory would come "by a collapse behind the German front". "When German cities are bombed as the British are being bombed. I don't believe the Germans will take it like the British are taking it", he said. Germany was surrounded by conquered countries who would play their part in the German defeat.

"CAME AS A SHOCK"

Col. Knox's statement is generally considered as important on the military side as Mr. Cordell Hull's was on the political side. Col. Knox's figures of American and Axis naval tonnage came as something of a shock. It is believed that it will be exceedingly difficult if not impossible for Isolationists to bring any evidence before the Committee which will outweigh the weight that the statements of Mr. Cordell Hull and Col. Knox must carry.—Reuter.

Will Not Lead U. S. To War

Mr. Stimson told the House of Representatives Committee, "I am apprehensive with regard to the possibility of a crisis within 60 or at least 90 days". Responding to inquiries by a representative, Mr. Stimson gave his opinion that the Lease and Lend Bill would not lead the United States into war.

Mr. Stimson replying to inquiries by a representative gave his opinion that the Lease and Lend Bill would not lead the United States into war. The questioner asked whether the aid envisaged in the bill was nccessary to prevent the defeat of Great Britain, Mr. Stimson replied, "I think it very probably is." A democratic representative asked, "Is it your opinion that sooner or later if Britain falls we would be in the war without loans and our man power?"

Mr. Stimson replied, "That is my opinion."

Previously Mr. Stimson rejected as "dangerous" the suggestion that the broad powers proposed for President Roosevelt should be vested in a board or commission, but said he had no objection to a limit of two years on the President's exercise of these powers.

The War Secretary, Mr. Stimson, said that the suggestion that the Lease and Lend Bill was so drawn as to permit the purchase by the United States of the British and French navies was "preposterous and fantastic."

No President Rushed U. S. To War

Mr. Stimson was continuing his evidence before the foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on Friday. Declaring that no American President had ever rushed the country into war, Mr. Stimson said that Congress could safely vest in President Roosevelt the broad responsibilities proposed in the bill including the President's discretion in determining which nations the United States might aid.

Continuing his fight against President Roosevelt's "British Aid" Bill, the Isolationist Senator Wheeler demanded that President Roosevelt should publish all reports from his Ambassadors to London and Paris (Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Bullitt) before the present war. Senator Wheeler who talked with Mr. Kennedy last night after the latter had visited President Roosevelt suggested today that the reports would provide valuable information in considering the Lease and Lend Bill.

Roosevelt Against Limitation

President Roosevelt told a press conference on Friday that he did not favour suggestions that would place a limitation on the Lease and Lend Bill.—Reuter.

Graziani Not Resigning

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Official circles in Rome deny the report that Marshal Graziani was to resign his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in Libya, according to the German radio.—Reuter.

"Only British Navy Can Help U. S. A. To Survive"

Frank Knox On Vital Necessity Of Avoiding Axis Victory, And Thus Keep War Out Of America

WASHINGTON, January 17.

Striking comparisons of the naval strength of the United States and the Axis were made by Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary for the Navy when urging the passage of the Lease and Lend Bill to-day. Throughout the next three years, he said, figures showed that the United States Navy would be outnumbered by the Axis fleets in every Fleet category from battleship to submarines.

BERLIN REACTION TO HULLS' SPEECH

Although the United States would probably commission a hundred warships during the next two years the Axis fleets in the same period would be swelled by the addition of 304 new units.

He forecast that the greatest increase in strength would be in submarines. In Col. Knox's estimation the present Axis under-sea fleet numbered 284 but by 1943 the Axis would have five hundred submarines. Paying a powerful tribute to the protection which the Royal Navy afforded to the United States, Col. Knox said, "If the United States does not, wish to face the consequences of the establishment in South America of an aggressive military power we should now prevent Germany from overturning British sea-power which holds the Nazis in Europe."

"THAT GREAT STORE HOUSE"

Col. Knox expressed the opinion that if Germany became free to move across the Ocean for the conquest of new territories it was most probable that she would move first into South America and "get hold of that great storehouse of natural wealth." The United States, he added, needed time to perfect its defences since the programme for construction of a two ocean navy now under way would take six years to complete: "Only Britain and her fleet can give that time and they need our help to survive," he declared. —Reuter

Col. Knox then presented figures showing that the United States fleet possessed 322 fighting ships on January 1, this year as compared with 658 ships in the navies of Italy, Germany and Japan combined.

FULL ORGANISATION OF AMERICA'S RESOURCES

Col. Knox then predicted that by January 1942 the United States fleet would have 342 ships and the Axis fleets 803 while one year later the United States fleet would number 422 ships and the Axis fleets 912. He emphasised that it was due only to the combined sea-power of the United States and Britain that the Atlantic and Pacific had served as barriers against the acquisitive designs of the aggressive powers. Only through the support of Britain had the United States maintained "the Monroe Doctrine" during the past 125 years. Full organisation of American resources, said Colonel Knox, would permit help to Britain and at the same time preparation of strong defences in the United States.

He continued:—"The cost to us in money, effort and sacrifice will be great, but the cost will be far greater—even in the immediate future—should we stand aside and let Britain fall. The present war is fundamentally an attempt by Germany to seize control of the seas from Britain. In the world war the United States maintained a one-ocean navy in the Pacific. That Navy proved adequate in both directions is only because the existence and deployment of Britain's Navy gave us security in the Atlantic. In effect both we and the British Commonwealth of nations actually have had a two-ocean Navy in operation for a single peaceful purpose."

SHOULD BRITAIN FALL....

Emphasising that six years would elapse before the completion of the United States' two-ocean Navy, Col. Knox said that "the British Navy can survive only if the British isles survive. Should the British isles fall we can only believe that the British Navy which never runs from danger will fall at the same time. I think we can safely assume that the British Navy will share the fate of the courageous nation that supports it. Should that come to pass our fleet would necessarily be divided to meet danger in both oceans; whether it would be strong enough to protect regions nearest to us is a matter that cannot now be foretold. Once we lose the power to control even a part of those seas inevitably the war in Europe will be transferred to the Americas."—Reuter.

Anglo-Spanish Agreement Signed For Supply Of Wheat

MADRID, Jan. 16.

An agreement was signed on Friday between Britain and Spain under which Spain will be supplied with Canadian wheat from stocks in Canada and Great Britain.

Shipments will be made in Spanish vessels.

Germany and Spain have also initialled an agreement under which Spain receives paper and newsprint to the value of five-million marks. Tyenty-five per cent will be in the form of pulp and the remainder manufactured.

No details of what Germany is receiving in return have been disclosed.

The first cargo of 15,000 tons is leaving Baltimore to-morrow.

The signing of the agreement is the outcome of discussions which had been proceeding for some time between the British Embassy and the Spanish Ministry of Industry and Commerce.—Reuter.

Awards For Heroism During Blitz

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Over 50 awards of the George Cross and George Medal for heroism in the Blitz are announced to-night.

The recipients include doctors, nurses, policemen, rescue party members, firemen, A.R.P. wardens and night porters from all parts of London and provinces which have felt the stress of Nazi attacks on non-military objectives.

All risked death to maintain services or rescue victims trapped in wreckage.—Reuter.

"We Shall Win Complete Victory"

M. Petain's "No" To Berlin

German Radio Broadcasts

ZURICH, Jan. 17

The fact that the German-controlled Paris Press continues to attack Marshal Petain suggests that the Marshal is still declining to meet Berlin's full demands. Vichy too has officially denied a German report that the French Cabinet is resigning.

According to a correspondent of "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" the Government will shortly be reconstructed as had previously been planned in order to reduce the number of ministers but there is no support for the German report that M. Laval who was summarily dismissed by Marshal Petain will return to office.

The correspondent predicts that the effect of the reconstruction will be to concentrate power into the hands of M. Flandin, Admiral Darlan and General Huntziger.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SUPPLIES TO GERMANY VIA RUSSIA

Hull's Revelations At Press Conference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The question of Russian purchases in the United States and the consequent possible "leakage" of supplies to Germany through the Pacific has been raised various times during Anglo-American conversations.

Mr. Cordell Hull revealed this at a Press Conference on Friday. He added however that he had no information concerning the proposal for the establishment of a British Contraband Control Base in the Western Hemisphere.—Reuter.

Flying Cross Awarded To Dead Australian Airman

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Squadron Leader W. J. Hickey who was killed in action recently.

Hickey was an Australian seconded for service with the R. A. F. In the Middle East last August he was outstandingly successful and since his squadron moved to Greece two months ago it has accounted for 42 enemy aircraft and lost only three of its own planes.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONVOY REACHES GREECE AT LAST

ATHENS, Jan. 16.

The first British convoy bearing war materials from Britain to Greece arrived in a Greek port a few days ago, it was authoritatively revealed on Friday night. It was the convoy which ran the gauntlet of air attack in the Sicilian waters but reached the Greek harbour unscathed since when the Greeks have watched scores of transports loaded at the docks with war materials of all kinds in fulfilment of Britain's promise of such aid to Greece.

This first instalment includes munitions, clothes and medical supplies.

MEERUT.—In the semi-finals of the Saiduddin Saifie Cricket Tournament, the Muslim University School, Aligarh, beat Brajman Angio-Vedic High School, Meerut by 348 runs.—A. P.

Churchill's Surprise Speech

"Before Us Lie Suffering And Tribulation"

BUT CONVINCED OF ULTIMATE NAZI COLLAPSE

LONDON, January 17.

Mr. Churchill in a surprise speech at Glasgow, following a whirlwind tour of the City's defences, declared on Friday night that he had not the slightest doubt what the end of the war would be.

"I can hold out no hopes of easy passage" he said. "Before us lie dangers—I hardly like to say as great as those through which we have passed, but at any rate dangers which, if we neglect anything, might be fatal, mortal.

Before us lie many months of having to endure bombardment of our cities and industrial areas with out the power to make an equal reply.

Before us lie suffering and tribulations.

I am not one of those who pretend that smooth courses are open to us or that our experiences this year are going to be deprived of terrible characteristics. But what the end will be, I cannot have the slightest doubt."

Drawing the attention of his audience to the presence of President Roosevelt's envoy, Mr. Harry Hopkins who sat shyly on the platform with his face half-hidden by his hand, Mr. Churchill said:

"Mr. Hopkins has come in order to put himself in closest relation with things here. He will soon return to report to his famous chief the impressions that he has gathered.

We do not require in 1941 large armies from overseas. What we do require are weapons, ships and aeroplanes.

All that we can pay for we will pay for but we require far more than we shall be able to pay for.

I watch with deep emotion the stirring processes by which the democracy of the great American republic is establishing its laws and formulating its decisions in order to ensure that the British Commonwealth is able to maintain, as it is maintaining at the present time, the front line of civilisation and progress."

Possibilities Of Invasion

Pointing to the spirit of Britain's defences against invasion, Mr. Churchill said:

"WE HAVE A POWERFUL ARMY IN THIS ISLAND AND STRONGLY FORTIFIED DEFENCES ALL ROUND THE COAST. THE DEFENCES ARE WELL MANNED AND BEHIND THEM ARE LARGE MOBILE ARMIES CAPABLE OF ADVANCING AND COUNTER-ATTACKING ANY FORCES WHICH MIGHT GAIN TEMPORARY LODGEMENT ON OUR SHORES.

Nevertheless I do not feel that it will be right for any of those responsible or for the people of this country in general to minimise the possibility of invasion. That bad man never had so great a need as now to strike Britain from his path.

He is master of a great part of Europe. His armies can move almost anywhere they will upon the continent, but every day this occupation (of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, France and presently perhaps Italy) lasts, there is built up a volume of hatred for the Nazi creed and the German name which generations, perhaps centuries, will hardly efface. Therefore, it is, for Hitler, a matter of supreme consequence to break down Britain's resistance and thus rivet effectively the shackles he has prepared for the people of Europe.

Vigilance Needed

But it is one thing to have a need and another to be able to satisfy that need.

We in this island stand four-square in the path of European dictators. Their threats will not apply to us.

It is certain that if Hitler found the invasion of this island difficult in July he found it most difficult in September and it will not have become easier by February, March or April.

But the price of safety is eternal vigilance.

The reason why one feels confident that this man's concentrated hatred will not be effective against our island is because every one of us is up and doing, because there will be ceaseless attention, aid by all our forces to every sign of enemy preparations and because we have millions of armed men and scores of well-equipped units capable of meeting a landing of forces and engaging them with good prospects of success."

Triumph In Africa

Referring to the British triumph in the East, Mr. Churchill confessed that the offensive had succeeded beyond dreams.

"Now that nearly 80,000 prisoners have been taken, and perhaps more to come, now that eight or nine divisions of well-equipped Italian troops have been put out of action with conspicuous success people may be inclined to underrate the merit of the achievement. It was a task of the greatest hazard but never was a risk so well run."

The maintenance of our island, said Mr. Churchill, and turning of tables in Egypt and Libya gave us an opportunity to address ourselves to the problems and perils of 1941 with far greater advantage than we had six or eight months ago.

"We are still a partially armed nation but as 1941 moves along its course we shall gradually become a well-armed nation and the fight will then be conducted on more equal terms."

Mr. Churchill earlier addressed Clydeside workers. He said "I have absolutely no doubt that we shall win a complete and decisive victory over the forces of evil."

Addressing a further meeting Mr. Churchill said "The question is simple. Are we to move steadily forward and have freedom or are we to be put back into the Middle Ages of a totalitarian system that crushes all forms of individual life and has for an aim little else than the subjugation of Europe and little more than the gratification of gangster appetites.

Mr. Hopkins was in the Premier's party.—Reuter.

Be Serious, Warns De Valera

Food Scarcity Likely In Ireland

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.

"If we are to survive the war we must take things more seriously," declared Mr. De Valera during a debate in the Dail when he warned members that the people of Eire would be as much affected by the war as the actual belligerents.

Referring to the food situation Mr. De Valera said the period of greatest anxiety would be between June and the next harvest.

He appealed to women particularly to use potatoes and oatmeal as a substitute for bread adding that there was no need for panic if people co-operated with the Government as they were requested and if Government acted prudently.

Government wanted the combined wisdom of everybody."—Reuter.

Fire Sequel To Explosion In Ford Factory

DETROIT, Jan. 17.

All available fire-fighting equipment has been sent to cope with the fire which followed an explosion on Friday near one of the Ford Motor Company's factories at Dearborn (Michigan).

Officials of the Department of Justice were immediately sent to the scene to determine whether there was any question of sabotage.

The fire was extinguished without loss of life. It followed an explosion in a light oil tank the cause of which has not yet been determined.

Jap. Shares Going Down In London

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The stock-exchange finished the week cheerfully. Industrials again proved to be the brightest feature and continued demand is now revealing the shortage of floating stock.

Gilt-edged securities met institutional buying the final stages of oils showed several gains especially Burmah's.

Among foreigners the Japanese further receded. Wall Street is irregular.—Reuter.

MEERUT, Jan. 17.

Mr. Ranjit Singh Jouhia, (Harijan) and Mr. Bhagvat Prasad have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 6, 1997
Muslim: Zilhaj 21, 1359
Parsi: Amerdad 17, 1310
Hightide: 3-42; 16-24
Lowtide: 10-03; 21-55
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 24m.
MONDAY: Jan. 20
Corporation Meeting: 3 p.m. (B.T.)

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly divine service in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at Sion Railway Station, G.I.P.Rly.

JAIN YUVAK SANGH

The annual meeting of the Bombay Jain Yuvak Sangh will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Sangh's office in Silver Mansion, Dhanji St.

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE, JOGESHWARI

The annual sports and social gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. The Hon. Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy will preside and give away the prizes.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Nagaokar.

BUNTARA YUVAK SANGHA

"Buntara Yuvak Sangha" was opened on 15th Dec. 1940 unreh the presidentship of Shri Shambhu S. S. Shetty in the premises of Mother India Free Night High School, Bombay.

"G" WARD DISTT. CONG. COMMITTEE

A monthly meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 8 p.m. in the Congress Committee's office.

HINDI PRACHAR

There will be a public meeting of those interested in Hindi Prachar and in the establishment of a "Suburban Hindi Prachar Kendra Sabha," to-day, at 4-30 p.m. in the Anandilal Podar High School, Mahadevi Hall, Santa Cruz, under the presidentship of Mr. Bishweshwar Nath Bhargav.

SHETH MATUBHAI KUSANBHAI SOLICITOR ADHYATMIC SANS. VIDYALAYA

Under the auspices of the above institution a public annual meeting will be held at Brahma Nivas, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when Sheth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji will preside.

KITTE BHANDARI AIKYA-VARDHAK MANDALI

The Golden Jubilee celebration of the above Mandali will take place to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Rd. (North) when His Highness the Maharaja of Jawhar will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society a public lecture will be delivered by Bhikkhu H. Dharmananda, in the hall of 'Anand Vihara,' Nair Hospital compound, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Hindi. The subject is: "Law of Karma."

THE COSMO CIRCLE

A talk and symposium will be held in Bandra Club Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Subject: "The Moral Basis of the New World Order." Mr. K. F. Nariman will initiate the talk. Mr. V. A. da Silva will preside.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. R. W. Bullock of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd. has been elected Vice-President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1941.—A. P.

TAILORING WORKERS' MEETING

A public meeting of all the tailoring workers of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Tailoring Workers' Union, to-day (Sunday) in the Northbrook Garden, at 4-30 p.m. to discuss ways and means of restoring the proposed cut in the wages of the workers.

WEEKLY CONCERT

There will be a weekly concert of the students of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall at Vahedin Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel. On this occasion, Prof. Yeshvantrao, Sangeet Kesari, will give a recital in Bhajani Sangeet

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

The President and members of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha will be "At Home" to the Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, and Dr. P. Gurumurthi, distinguished leaders of Andhra, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. at the Mahasabha premises at Kuwar Kunj, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Boom Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Down Argentine Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Escape" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Long Voyage" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Middle Watch" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Puja" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mala" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sneh-Bandhan" Daily at 4, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
THE EDWARD—"Mandrake, The Magician" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND MATA—"Bahurani" Daily at 4-30 7 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE—"The Boys From Syracuse" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.

INTER-MUSLIM SCHOOLS SPORTS COMMITTEE

The Mass Rally and Athletic Sports of the students of Muslim schools will be held at the "Cooperage" (W. I. Football Ground) to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and give away the prizes.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE

To-day (Sunday) there will be a debate at 4 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar, Mr. R. V. Mohile will propose that "In the opinion of the House Lawyer has done more good than harm to Society". Mr. H. K. Parulekar will lead the opposition. Mr. R. T. Vora will preside.

ORIENT HIGH SCHOOL

On the occasion of their social gathering to-day (Sunday) the students of the Orient High School, Dadar, will stage various dramatic programmes at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, at 8-30 a.m. Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO

To-day (Sunday) Prof. A. Correia Fernandes, M.A., will deliver at 6 p.m. in the I. L. I. Hall, a public lecture on Bernardo Peres de Silva, The first Indian Viceroy of Portuguese (1835) as seen through the archives of the Bombay Government.
Mr Francis Low will preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

Sir A. C. Badenoch, Chief Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, will inspect the Bombay Nursing, Ambulance, Cadet Divisions and the Transport Unit of the 3rd District, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas on the Cooperage (old football ground), at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY PROVINCE)

Under instructions from the National Scout Headquarters, all District and local Associations in the Bombay Province are requested to hold a memorial service in honour of the late Lord Baden-Powell, the originator of the Scout movement, who has passed away to the great loss of the scouting world. The memorial service is to be held at 11 a.m. to-day (Sunday) when suitable speeches should be made and resolutions suited to the occasion passed by the gatherings. All Scout flags shall fly at half-mast.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Miss Shanta Bhalerao, Secretary of the Civil Liberties Union and Returning Officer of the B. S. Union election 1941, has declared following candidates elected:—

Messrs. Chhotu Shah, G. K. Vora, Miss Kamal Choudhari, Mrs. N. Batliwala, Messrs. Hasu Patel, G. N. Deodhekar, Suryakant Talsenia, S. T Patel, N. N. Vora, D. M. Parekh, Anjaria, Miss Kumudini Rege, Messrs K. Mehta, D. N. Dhutia, A. J. Patel, Siraj Neemuchwala, G. M. Vyas, F. K. Vyas, Miss Indira Dalal, Messrs. N N. Padhiar and L. N. Zakheria.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ INDUSTRIAL HOME.

A variety entertainment in aid of the 'Udyoga Mandir' (Industrial Home) of the Arya Mahila Samaj will be held at the Royal Opera House to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. The programme includes a dramatic skit, "Striyancha Kubadya," written by Miss Kumudini S. Prabhavalkar, and some interesting items of orchestral, instrumental and vocal music.

The generous public are invited to help the cause by attending the performance in large numbers. Tickets are available from Miss M. Dhumatkar, Dhumatkar's House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4, and on Sunday (26th) morning at the Theatre.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 33,05,239-7-5.

FOR THE R. A. F.

Rs. 1,500, Mr. F. F. Stileman (Fourth donation); Rs. 1,000, Mr. F. J. Coltman; Rs. 226-2-6, The Officers and Staff of the Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd. (Monthly); Rs. 50, The Staff of the Grand Hotel, Bombay, (Monthly).

FOR THE I. A. F.

Rs. 9,958-5-3, Through the Treasury Officer, Satara; Rs. 4,405, The Cloth Merchants of the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Rs. 535-4, Through the Treasury Officer, Kanara, Karwar Dist; Rs. 226-2-6, The Officers and Staff of the Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd. (Monthly); Rs 144-3-7, Through the Mamlatdar, Pen, Kolaba District; Rs. 142-8, Through the Mamlatdar, Chiplun, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 129-10, Through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Deogad, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 105-10, The Hon. Treasurer, Parel Sporting Club, being the proceeds of a hockey match held under the joint auspices of the St. Xavier's College and the Parel Sporting Club between Bombay XI and the Parel XI on Sunday the 12th January, 1941; Rs. 100-4, The Staff of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd. (Monthly); Rs. 77-4, The Staff of the Director of Industries, Bombay, as under:—Rs. 73-12, Bombay Office; Rs. 3-8, Mofussil Staff. Grand total: Rs. 33,23,847-13-3.

SRI RAMANA JAYANTI AT MATUNGA

(From A Correspondent).

The 61st birthday of the living Saint, Sri Ramana Maharshi, is being celebrated in Matunga by Sri Ramana Samaj in a big pandal specially put up. The greatness of this Siddha Purusha is widely known all over India. The life and teachings of this great sage serve as a light to warn one about the pitfalls in worldly life. His favourite sermon is: "Retreat within thine own self; seek the source whence the restless mind spins out an unceasing web of thoughts and concentrate at the root of thought."

The Rishi was born on the 30th Dec. 1879 as the second son of one Mr. Sundaram Iyer at Tiruchuzi, 30 miles from Madura. His name was then Venkataraman. His early days seemed disappointing. He had his education in his village and prosecuted his studies in Madura. He cared little for his classes in the school. As a result, in 1896 when he was 17 years of age, he first gave hint of his spiritual development and renounced the world by removing his tuft of hair and sacred thread at Tiruvannamalai. Since then the young Swami has become famous and has attracted the attention of several pilgrims. The basic principle of his saintly life are Ahimsa, Equality and Universal Benevolence. Among several devotees of his, one Western devotee, Paul Brunton, has beautifully referred in his book: "A Search in Secret India" to the spiritual greatness of the Maharshi. Thousands of pilgrims visit him to receive His blessings.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The 6th annual general meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at K.V.F.N. School premises.

[illegible] SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Pandit Vijayashankerji will speak on "Makara Sankranthi" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will deliver a lecture in Marathi 'On What Rests Our Existence?" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association Hall, Talmaki Wadi, Tardeo

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opp. Portuguese Church), Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TEA PARTY

The staff of the Bank of India, Ltd. gave a Tea Party to Sir Alexander Gray, in honour of the Knighthood conferred upon him by His Majesty's Government on Saturday afternoon.

SHREE RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM

A public lecture by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Shree Ramtirth Yogashram, opp Arya Pathik Ashram, Sandhurst Road.

GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE DADAR

At Dombivli, District Thana, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Prof. D. K. Karve will lay the Corner Stone of the Building of the G. E. I.'s S. V. Joshi English School and perform the prize distribution ceremony.

ALIGARH OLD BOYS' PARTY TO PRINCE OF BERAR

The Bombay Presidency Aligarh Old Boys' Association will give an "At Home" in honour of H. H. the Prince of Berar, Pro Chancellor, Muslim University, and H. H. Princess Dur-e-Shahwar, to-day, at 4 p.m. at the Cricket Club of India

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN THE CITY

Mr. T. P. Santankrishna, Divisional Educational Inspector, Madras, Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar, Bombay University and Mrs. Dongerkery visited some literacy classes in 'G' Ward on Thursday last and were shown round by Mr. K. T. Mantri, Special Literacy Officer.

CARRY OUT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Appeal To Bombay Merchants

An appeal to the citizens of Bombay to follow the constructive programme laid down by the Congress was made by several speakers at a big meeting held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C., at Tambakanta, on Saturday night. Mr. Ganpatishankar Desai presided.

Mr. Ganpatishankar Desai, in the course of his speech, traced the events which ultimately led to the starting of the Satyagraha movement by Gandhiji. Those who were not prepared to court imprisonment, he said, could wear khadi and implement other items of the constructive programme.

Continuing, he said that a great responsibility devolved upon the mercantile community. The merchants and traders had given a splendid account of themselves in the past. He was sure that they would not lag behind and would work with zeal in the cause of Swadeshi.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji asked if the British Government were fighting for freedom and democracy, why did they withhold the same from the people of this country.

Mr. Bhirubhai Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. urged the citizens of Bombay to co-operate with the Khadi Board recently established and help to make its programme a great success.

Mr. B. Oza also addressed the meeting.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

The prize distribution ceremony of the annual sports of the Municipal Schools will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.), i.e. 4-39 p.m. (S.T.) at Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Rd., Grant Rd. Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee, Mayor of Bombay, will preside and distribute the prizes.

S. P. HAKIMJI HIGH SCHOOL CYCLONE RELIEF FUND

The Superintendent, S. P. Hakimji High School, writes that the list of donations received by the G. E. Society's S. P. Hakimji High School to make up the loss suffered by it on account of the cyclone that took place on the 16th of October 1940, makes the total of Rs. 1,850/10/0.

"YOGA IS EDUCATION OF SUBCONSCIOUS"

"Real Yoga is the education of the subconscious," observed Shri Yogendra, the Founder of the Yoga Institute during the course of his lecture at the University School of Economics and Sociology.

It is only the Yoga education that can supply the necessary strength to an individual to observe non-violence under all conditions of life.

The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Gujarat Research Society.

"FOUR TYPES OF SOLAR YEAR"

Under the auspices of the Dnyan-Prasarak Mandali, there will be a public lecture (open to ladies and gentlemen of all communities) delivered by Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez, on "Four Types of Solar Year" to-morrow (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Jivanjee Mody Hall of the K. R. Cama Institute, Apollo St., under the presidentship of Mr. Mancherji P. Khareghat, I.C.S.

The lecture will be delivered in Gujarati and will be illustrated by pictures on the screen and all technical terms will be explained in English equivalents. This is the 48th of a series of public lectures on Astronomy to be delivered by Mr. Godrez.

MAYOR AWARDS LITERACY CERTIFICATES

A big gathering of the employees of the Morarji Gokuldas Mills was held on Friday last in the Mill premises to award literacy certificates to the new literate workers. Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, the Mayor of Bombay presided.

Four literacy classes were conducted by the mill management under the direction of the Adult Education Committee, since July last. At the end of the four months' prescribed course, a literacy test was held by the Committee's officers and 53 workers were declared to have satisfied the test.

CITY'S ART EXHIBITION

"The Third Free Bi-monthly Art Exhibition of the work of the members of the Art Society of India which is open to-day (Sunday), at the Society's Hall, Sandhurst House, Sandhurst Road, has over exhibits: Paintings, drawings, sculpture and photographs, by eminent as well as promising artists of the city. Works of Karmarkar, Haldankar (father and son both) Malt, Dalal De Silva, Bhagat, Bharatan, Purav, Mr. and Mrs. Godbole, Gedse and others are on view for one day only, and the exhibition is free to the public."

LAWS THAT STIFLE GROWTH

PLIGHT OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

"While Old Forms Of Administrative Machinery In All Progressive Countries Are Crumbling And Are Replaced By Those That Are Better Suited To Changing Conditions, It Remains Steeped In Old And Out Of Date Traditions In This Country", Says Ramdas Pantulu

Attack On Reserve Bank's Attitude

"I am oppressed by a feeling that the Co-operative movement has no future before it and that its contribution to our national life will be little if it has to be carried within the limits set to it by the Co-operative Societies Act now in force in the various Provinces and States and under the daily increasing control of the Departments of Co-operation as at present constituted," observed the Hon. V. Ramdas Pantulu addressing the joint meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association and the Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association held on Saturday in the hall of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute!

Thirty delegates from different Provinces and States and Registrars of Societies attended the meeting.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, who presided in the course of his speech said:—

"On an occasion like this, our first thoughts naturally go to those co-operators of the world who have been deprived of their freedom and right to carry on their co-operative activities by forces of brutal aggression; and to them we convey our sympathy. Let us also declare to the world our conviction that "Co-operation" provides the best basis for ensuing universal peace, freedom, security and social justice.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK

Contrary to our expectations, the European war, the end of which is not yet in sight though its ultimate outcome, viz., the defeat of Nazis and Fascists is no longer in doubt, is not only having a prolonged course but is also expanding. Its effect on our rural and urban life are being increasingly felt and the future of the economic position of the agriculturists in particular is gloomy. Equally unfortunate is the rapid worsening of the political situation and the turmoil through which the country is passing. It is a matter for deep regret to us co-operators that the Government of His Majesty and the Government of India have failed to do what they should have done to resolve the political deadlock in India and to secure the wholehearted support of this country in this war by making it possible for her to co-operate as a free nation with Britain in the task of preserving democracy and establishing a new world order, based on true ideals of freedom for all nations. Let us do what we can to promote harmony among the several sections of the people by removing suspicions, bitterness and conflict, wherever we can do so, in order to make a united effort for the achievement of India's independence possible.

PRICE LEVELS

We, as co-operators, primarily interested in the welfare of the agricultural community, should impress on our Governments two aspects of the question in regard to price levels. One is that while the price control policy of the Government may well be directed towards preventing profiteering by middlemen, nothing should be done to check the rise of agricultural prices to the detriment of the primary producer; the other is the problem of the surplus stocks of agricultural staples whose accumulation exercises a depressing influence on prices. We are vitally interested in these questions and must watch carefully the price control policies of the Government so as to ensure that the agriculturist in general, and the members of the rural societies in particular, do not suffer by such policies. The rise in prices will result in real economic benefit to the cultivators.

"It is desirable to constitute a legislative Sub-Committee of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association to study provincial debt legislation and to formulate the views of the Association on the measures with due regard to local conditions and the needs of each Province.

ROLE IN RURAL CREDIT

Coming to our role in the system of rural credit, we, as co-operators cannot agree with the following assertion of the Federation of Indian Chambers: "It should be clearly recognised that in spite of vigorous efforts to create a regulated rural credit system, the moneylender will continue to be the main source of credit to our rural population for a long time to come." I believe that the ideal of co-operators undoubtedly is to replace individual moneylending by a regulated machinery —provision for credit dispensed through recognised institutions. I for one do not feel that the replacement of the present system of moneylending by a sound system of rural finance through co-operative organisations, which will form an integral part of an organised banking structure, is beyond the region of practical politics. In a sound system of rural credit short and intermediate credit for production and marketing and long term credit for discharge of prior debts and acquisition and reclamation or improvement of agricultural land and the like should be distinguished, while all parts of the rural credit system should be placed on a correlated co-operative basis.

RESERVE BANK'S ATTITUDE

In order, however, to make the co-operative credit system an integral part of the banking system of the country, we need, not only the sympathy but suitable action on the part of the Central and Provincial Governments as well as the Central Banking Institution of the country—the Reserve Bank of India. It is a matter for regret that so far the Reserve Bank has not given any practical proof of its sympathy with the Co-operative Movement, except by way of advice to reform the movement through the bulletins of the Agricultural Credit Department. It has so interpreted the provisions of Section 17 of the Reserve Bank of India Act as to make it practically impossible for co-operative banks to derive any financial assistance from it for the production, movement or marketing of staple or commercial crops. Its latest deal to the co-operative societies is the withdrawal, with effect from 1st October last, of the remittance transfer facilities which the societies have been enjoying almost since the inception of the movement in 1904. It has not extended to the Provincial Co-operative Banks, their branches and affiliated central banks even the facilities which are given to the scheduled banks. Under the revised scheme promulgated by the Reserve Bank we are practically placed in the category of indigenous bankers. Before withdrawing the facilities, the Reserve Bank had not even the courtesy to consult the Provincial Co-operative Banks of India which have a defined place in the scheme of the Reserve Bank Act. I hope the Reserve Bank will give due weight to the resolutions of this meeting and so revise its scheme as to extend to provincial Co-operative Banks, their branches and affiliated central banks at least the same facilities as are now given to the scheduled banks. He then gave out his views on the rehabilitation of the co-operative movement and said in conclusion:—

FUTURE OF MOVEMENT

I am oppressed by a feeling that the Movement has no genuine future before it and that its contribution to our national life will be little if it has to be carried on within the limits set to it by the Co-operative Societies Acts in force in the various provinces and States and under the daily increasing control of the Departments of Co-operation as at present constituted. The modern conception of Co-operation and its potentialities as a factor in the reconstruction of the economic life of the people have not so far penetrated the theory and practice of Co-operation as understood and administered by the State Departments of Co-operation in India. In the new world order that is contemplated in India as elsewhere stress is laid on a more equitable distribution of wealth and better and equal opportunities of life for the rich and the poor. This is the gospel of Mahatma Gandhi. This is not a mere dream but the immediate objective of Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme. To express it in his own words as nearly as possible, "Swaraj does not mean mere transference of power; it should mean complete deliverance of toiling yet starving millions from the dreadful evil of economic serfdom".

NEW CURRENTS

What is the contribution which Co-operation has made for the propagation of this message or for the attainment of this aim? Changes in economic conceptions and adjustments in social order all the world over are taking place with bewildering rapidity and opinions of to-day are heresies of to-morrow. But Co-operation in India takes little or no notice of these new currents of national life in the sphere of production and distribution and in the field of industry, commerce, trade and finance all over the world. Nor does our State-controlled and State-administered Movement take note of the fact that old forms of administrative machinery in all progressive countries are crumbling and are replaced by those which are better suited to the changing conditions of the people's life. Many departments of the State even in India are also being reorganised or remodelled so as to make them serve the people more effectively and in accordance with modern requirements. Nevertheless, the Co-operative Departments in the Provinces and States still remain steeped in old and out of date traditions, and their activities have not kept pace with the developing needs of the people. Officers of the Co-operative Department still hug to their bosom theories and practices of foreign origin, some of which have become obsolete even in the countries of their birth. They have not yet established real contacts with the people and deal more with files and papers than with men and women. They rely more on their statutory powers of control than on the efficacy of their ministrant services.

CO-OPERATORS AND WAR

Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., after welcoming the Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee said that the joint session should concentrate on the major issues, and the greatest major issue was the war. He welcomed the Resolution proposed in this matter. In the first place the co-operators should express themselves definitely and profoundly against the aggressor States of Germany and Italy where the so-called "New Order" was the very negation of co-operative principles of free association, democratic Government and equity as between man and man.

But the war was raising its own problems in India, and the co-operators should not lose sight of the major problems before the country, like the problem of surplus commodities, and low prices caused by the war. Banking alone

(Continued on Page 23)

Baluchistan Presents Political Paradox

ABDUS SAMAD KHAN INDICTS GOVT. POLICY

"We Are Kept In Backwardness, And We Are Told We Can't Have Reforms Because We Are Backward!"

(By Our Correspondent).

If ever there has been any case where a Government held out its own policy as an excuse for denying reforms to a tract, Baluchistan certainly is a glaring instance. Classed as an "Excluded Area", this part of India is notorious for its backward condition in every sphere of life.

A Political Paradox

"An area of 15,000 sq. miles with 4 lakhs of people has only four Government High Schools and an equal number of private ones. There is not one College for the whole territory. The wide-spread agitation for more schools and colleges has had no effect whatsoever. In fact the effect has been for the worse. In such schools as exist fees are increased and scholarships are being discontinued. Like Baluchistan, Ajmer and Delhi are Centrally administered area. While in Ajmer 17 per cent and in Delhi 23 per cent of the revenues are spent on education, in Baluchistan hardly 3 per cent. is being spent. Is there any wonder then that my province is backward and our people illiterate?

Yet our illiteracy and backwardness are flaunted at our face when we demand that Baluchistan should be treated on the same footing as any other autonomous province in the country. Not only progress and free growth barred to us, we have not even elementary representative organisation.

Thus said Khan Abdus Samad Khan, the leader of the Baluchi people in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative. Khan Abdus Samad arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Wardha 'en route' to his home province. He is Secretary of the Anjuman-e-Vatan, the foremost political organisation of the people of Baluchistan. He is also its founder. He had gone to Wardha with a list of 28 persons to seek Gandhiji's approval for offering Satyagraha.

Birth Of The Anjuman

Dressed in pure Khadi of a brownish hue in the right Pathan style, except for the head-wear which was a Gandhi-cap instead of the traditional "pugree", Khan Abdus Samad Khan was very homely and had an informal air about him. Deep lines—signs of great suffering and strenuous life—furrowed his handsome face and his thick beard rather closely cut had streaks of grey hair. He diffused an atmosphere of great confidence, courage and selflessness, and seemed to be a man of inflexible will power. Before the coming of the Anjuman-e-Vatan there was no organised political movement in Baluchistan, but he had raised his voice and it soon began to be heard by the people. He was arrested in 1930 and after a few days' detention was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He was released before his term at the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact which was followed by a general jail delivery all over the country. He was, however, arrested again in 1934 and was released in 1936.

Political activity within Baluchistan became impossible. So an All-India Baluch Conference was organised in Sind from where grievances of the Baluchi people were being ventilated. This Conference paved the way for the emergence in 1938 of the Anjuman-e-Vatan as the representative organisation of the Baluchi people. During the two years of its existence, the Anjuman has spread widely over the province and has to-day 20 primary committees. Its object is to work for the recognition of Baluchistan as an autonomous province on the same footing as any other province in India and it carries an agitation for the immediate establishment of representative organisations like municipalities and local boards.

"But our work is not easy. The Anjuman seems to be a bug-bear to the authorities. Our workers are harassed and have to carry on their activities in very difficult circumstances and are often chased by the police. The Defence of India Act is to-day a very handy weapon," the Khan said.

Mission To Wardha

"What did Gandhiji say about Satyagraha in your province? Has he approved your list?" asked our representative.

"The list is under consideration" he replied. "In the meantime I have to discuss with my colleagues the full implications of Satyagraha in the light of Gandhiji's instructions and its future developments." There would be further communications with Gandhiji.

Our talks then turned on the Congress constructive programme and how it worked in Baluchistan. "The three main planks of the programme are Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability and Charkha. The first two questions do not arise as there were no such problems in our part of the country. As for charkha it can't make any headway as it did not suit the conditions there." In Baluchistan the wage level is comparatively higher. There is no problem of overpopulation. For 150,000 sq. miles we have only four hundred thousand souls. Where people do not undertake wage-labour, they take to sheep rearing. The women are proficient in embroidery and they sometimes do this work on cloth when the men are equally proficient in this and they work on leather. The situation, generally speaking, is not economically so very acute. In such conditions, as an economic proposition, the charkha will not have any wide appeal."

"Did you explain this position to Gandhiji? And what did he say?" were the further questions "But we were prepared to spin as a matter of discipline. I told that to Gandhiji, but he did not want us to spin only as a matter of discipline." He wanted to have an economic survey of Baluchistan to find out the possibilities of alternative rural handicrafts.

Pakistan And Baluchis

Are there no alternative handicrafts? Could you not suggest some?" asked our representative. "I have already referred to embroidery. Though it is not carried on on a wide scale, still it can be developed as a handicraft. There are again great possibilities in the wool industry. But the whole thing has to be studied afresh," he replied.

Talking about other organisations in Baluchistan, Khan Abdus Samad said that besides the Anjuman-e-Vatan, there is none other worth the name.

"Is there no Muslim League there?" asked our representative.

"Oh, yes; it is confined to Quetta town. But nothing is heard about it in the province except that a few Sardars and "big men" are associated with it" came the answer.

"And what about Pakistan?"

"There is no such word in our political dictionary. Nor does the League in Quetta talk about it The Anjuman will oppose any such scheme, as it will only perpetuate the subjection our country and our people." Though the population in Baluchistan is predominantly Muslim, the Pakistan cry would not raise an echo there he said with firmness.

"Pakistan need not mean subjection. Mr. Jinnah has already raised the "Munroe Doctrine" slogan for a divided India", put in our representative.

"It is a futile slogan. The bitterness that is being created can only perpetuate an atmosphere of hostility. Pakistan is an impractical and unworkable idea and will do no good to any one," declared he.

BRITISH "PLOT" TO INVADE EIRE

Significant German "Discovery"

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Times" writes:—

The Germans are pretending to be suddenly anxious for the safety of Eire. After dropping bombs in several parts of the country during the first few nights of the year, they are now announcing the discovery of a dastardly British plot to invade Eire from Ulster during the next few weeks.

As usual they do not announce the discovery directly; they quote some carefully planted Swedish reports. The Zeesen wireless station, for example, announced during a broadcast in Spanish that according to the Swedish newspaper "Special Demokraten" "the Reich Government have just come into possession of information according to which the British Government have the intention of carrying out military occupation of Ireland during the coming weeks or at least of occupying the western ports. Military action the report went on. will begin from Ulster. "The newspaper adds.' went on the German announcer, "that action similar to that carried out in Norway and Belgium may be expected.

Another German broadcast quoted the Swedish newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" for the same report of British intentions. inthis broadcas t it was the announcer himself who added: "Berlin is determined to respond in the same way as in the case of Norway and Belgium."

At the same time Donausender in a broadcast to the Balkan countries declared that "an important Irish prelate" had just given an interview to the Press in which he had spoken with emphasis of anti-British feeling among the Irish people. "It is possible," the anonymous prelate is reported to have said. "that the British will starve out the Irish."

For their broadcasts in French, the Germans added to their accounts of the interview. The French people were told that the prelate had said that if England violated Irish neutrality civil war would break out immediately.

Other broadcasts harped on the same theme—"Eire is going to be attacked by Great Britain". So far, at any rate, the Germans have not worked up anything like a campaign on the imaginary danger. references to it are discretly let fall towards the end of news bulletins in various languages. But it is clear that they want them noticed abroad.

The German trick of announcing that a country is about to be invaded by Great Britain and that therefore, Germany may step in first is now so well known and so thin that probably even the Germans know it deceives no one. Their purpose in producing it now may be simply to try to frighten the Irish into believing that Germany is about to invade them. In any case the British Government can note the references quitely. Great Britain has no intention of invading Eire and is well prepared to counter any German move.

A short table of events in Eire during the past fortnight shows up German intrigues. On December 25 Mr. De Valera had announced in a broadcast to America that Eire would defend herself to the utmost if attacked. Immediately afterwards German raids began:

December 29:—German aircraft over Buncrana and Loughswilly coastal forts.

December 31:—German bombs dropped near Drogheda and Dublin.

January 1:—Civilians killed by German bombs near Borris, County Carlow. More bombs on the eastern counties.

January 2:—Co Wexford bombed. Magnetic mines dropped near Enniskerry. More bombs near Dublin.

January 3:—Announcement by the Bireann Department of External Affairs that many bombs have been found to be German.

January 5:—Announcement that magnetic mines have been found to be German.

January 7:—Irish protest to Berlin.

January 8 and 9:—Discovery of British plot.

TOY TRAIN FOR BARODA PRINCES

It Cost Rs. 60,000!

BARODA, Jan. 17.

A toy train carrying His Highness the Gaekwar's children from the Palace to the school, is a new addition to the Palace luxuries.

In all costing Rs. 60,000 the train consisting of two bogie carriages three feet by 12 feet long each is propelled by a miniature steam-engine barely four feet high.

It was specially made to order to carry two baby Princes and four young Princesses with companions from Laxmivilas Palace to Motibag Princes School, within the Palace compound itself.

The 6-mile railway track, with a gauge of less than three-fourth feet is divided into six small stations (including Flag stations) which are every bit full-fledged railway station.

On January 11 the toy train made its maiden-journey carrying the Maharaja himself besides the Princes. On reaching the destination, it is related, the young Yuvaraj (aged 12), in the role of a ticket Inspector suddenly accosted his father and demanded to see his ticket and when His Highness had to confess that he was 'travelling without ticket', the Yuvaraj 'charged' him double for 'ticketless travelling' and not until the father had promised to pay off the double charge was he allowed to leave the platform.—A. P.

3 Months' R. I. For Defying Government's Order

LAHORE, Jan. 17

Bakshi Ram: a Socialist, was sentenced to three months' R. I. by the City Magistrate, under Section III of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, on a charge of defying the Government's order interning him within the municipal limits of Lahore.—A. P.

CANDIDATES FOR I.C.S. EXAMINATION

India Govt.'s Scheme For Elimination At Preliminary Interview

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

A scheme designed to secure a reduction in the growing number of candidates for the I.C.S. has been decided upon by the Government of India. The scheme aims at the elimination by a preliminary interview of candidates before admission to the examination and is to come into force with effect from the examination to be held in Delhi in January, 1942.

This scheme is a system of elimination by a preliminary interview of candidates before admission to the examination. Such a system is already in force in certain examinations held by the Commission, notably the Indian Police examination, where it has worked successfully, and was also applied to the examination for the Indian Civil Service from 1922 to 1928. The essential features of the scheme are that the number of candidates to be admitted to the examination shall be limited to 300, and that 275 seats shall be allotted to selection areas as follows:—

Selection area	Number of candidates.
Assam	6
Bengal	45
Bihar	23
Orissa	5
Central Provinces and Berar	11
Madras	50
Punjab	48
N. W. F. P.	6
Bombay	22
Sind	6
United Provinces	53

The remaining 25 seats will be at the disposal of the Federal Public Service Commission, to be allotted each year among selection areas in their discretion. Provision has been made in the rules for the allocation of the Chief Commissioners' Provinces and Indian States among the selection areas mentioned above.

If in any selection area the number of candidates in any year exceeds the number of seats allotted, a Selection Committee shall be constituted, composed as follows:—

PRESIDENT: A member of the Federal Public Service Commission.

MEMBERS: The chairman or failing the Chairman, a member of the Provincial Public Service Commission, to be nominated by the Chairman.

A member representing the Provincial University or Universities or the Department of Education to be nominated by the Governor in his discretion.

An executive officer of wide administrative experience to be nominated by the Governor in his discretion.

One non-official member to be nominated by the Governor in his discretion.

The Selection Committee will interview candidates assigned to the area and select those who are adjudged by them to be suitable for appointment to the Indian Civil Service up to the number prescribed for the area.

The system will come into force with effect from the examination to be held in Delhi in January, 1942, and applications should reach District Officers or Political Officers in Indian States by the 14th March, 1941. Applications by candidates now in the United Kingdom should be sent direct to the Federal Public Service Commission and should reach them by the 31st May, 1941. Preliminary interviews for selection are likely to begin early in July, 1941. The detailed rules for the examination as made by the Secretary of State will be published in the issue of the Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1941. Copies of the rules and application form may be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary of the Provincial Government, or Chief Commissioners, or the Political Officer of a State.—A. P.

How Sidi Barrani Fell

Coolness Of Indian Troops Tells On Morale Of Italians

Coolness of Indian troops under dive-bombing; "invulnerability" of British tanks; complete surprise achieved in circumstances essentially hostile to secret manoeuvre; these are the chief factors noted in an eye-witness's account of the battle of Sidi Barrani, says a press note.

The operation which succeeded in breaking the back of the Italian forces on Egyptian soil early in December was distinguished by three features.

SURPRISE AND SECRECY.

The first was the almost incredible success of the efforts made to prevent the Italians realising that an attack was coming. On the very day the troops advanced to dispose themselves for attack, a German newspaper stated that no major operation in the desert was possible owing to the impossibility of concealing preparation movements. Nevertheless our forces managed to cross nearly 70 miles of open desert with many hundreds of vehicles without the enemy realising what was coming.

INDIANS' COURAGE TELLS.

Secondly, the shock to the morale of Italian and Libyan troops at the apparent invulnerability of the British tanks was a tremendous factor in the capture of the first two fortified camps. Thirdly, the bearing of Indian troops of all classes in the face of the alleged terrors of modern dive-bombing and machine-gunning, of which none had had any previous experience, was admirable. When the first Italian planes appeared and came roaring down on the troops with bombs bursting and machine-guns firing, the men stood their ground and kept their heads. If anything was needed to keep up their spirits, it was provided by gruff staccato of our anti-aircraft guns.

Ostensibly the troops moved out on a "western desert force exercise," but, when the first stage of this "exercise" had been successfully completed, they were told of the real purpose of the move. The men received the news with the greatest enthusiasm. The next stage—the 70 mile approach march—was successfully completed on the day and night of December 8. Early on the morning of December 9, the Tanks and British and Indian troops, were in position on the north-west side of Nibeiwa camp, that is to say on the enemy's rear. An Indian Cavalry regiment was disposed to the North-east to guard our flank from surprise.

SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH TANKS

Shortly after seven in the morning, the Italians and Libyans awoke to an intense artillery bombardment. Before they could recover from the shock, the tanks had roared across the short space of desert separating them from the outskirts of the camp. Completely overcoming and destroying the Italian tanks, the British tanks drove in amongst the dazed defenders. To the consternation of the enemy they went straight ahead, apparently making light of the hot reception provided by artillery. Machine-guns, anti-tank guns and grenades. Groups of the defenders, notably the gunners, fought gallantly until they were shot down or overrun, but large numbers put their hands immediately.

The tanks ranged methodically through the camp cleaning up allotted areas, at times embarrassed by the number of prisoners surrendering to them. Enemy tanks and lorries were ablaze; guns were out of action, their dead crews lying beside them; machine-gunners died at their posts. The General-Officer-Commanding, Nibeiwa, General Malletti, was killed by a tank's machine-gun as he emerged from his dug-out, while his son, twice wounded, was taken prisoner.

Hot-foot on the heels of the tanks came British infantry closely followed by Indian infantry. These with fixed bayonets completed the demoralization of the enemy. "When the Libyans saw us coming with our bayonets," said a sepoy whose home is in Jaipur, "they just put up their hands. Either they are not a fighting race as we, or, for some reason, they had no heart for the fight".

SURPRISE TACTICS REPEATED

Striking while the iron was hot, the British commander decided to go ahead and attack the next fort, the west of the two Tummar camps. The same plan of attack was adopted; though fewer tanks were available, they again took the enemy completely by surprise and in the rear, throwing them into utter confusion. The tanks were again followed by a British and an Indian battalion, and soon the Libyans and Italians were surrendering in large numbers to the Punjabis, Sikhs, Rajputs, Jats and others, whose laughing faces were in contrast to the down-cast expressions of their prisoners.

Still the attack went forward, and by the time dusk fell yet another Indian regiment, from desert country not unlike that in which they were now fighting, had mopped up a third fortified camp, Tummar East. During their attack on this fort, they ran into a counter attack which was being launched upon the previously occupied fort, Tummar West; British and Indian machine-gunners disposed of this attack—and 400 of the attackers—in less than ten minutes.

SIDI BARRANI FALLS

The final onslaught upon Sidi Barrani was made next day by British troops with an Indian brigade continuing their line to the south. Darkness fell with Sidi Barrani and an embarrassing number of prisoners in British hands. The remaining Italians now found themselves in a "box", for British and Indian infantry were in Sidi Barrani, another British force was pressing them on the east, an Indian cavalry regiment cut them off on the south, while the Mediterranean blocked any escape to the North.

At one time, large bodies of the enemy were shelled, as it was thought that they were preparing to counter attack. In fact they were doing their best to surrender and white flags soon appeared.

There only remained the enemy garrisons in Rabia and Sofari, to the South. The Indian and British troops who had taken Nibeiwa and the two Tummars, and co-operated in the capture of Sidi Barrani, were rapidly rushed to cut off their retreat. To the vast disappointment of our troops, it was found that the enemy had not waited to be attacked but had evacuated these camps with all possible speed.—Reuter.

Mysore Legislative Council

BANGALORE, Jan. 17.

The Mysore Legislative Council was prorogued this evening after passing the Mysore Elementary Education and Mysore Election Offences and Inquiries Bills. The first bill transfers management and control of elementary education from local bodies to Government. The scheme is for the establishment of one thousand new schools throughout the State in four years.

The Election Offences Bill penalises five new offences, namely, bribery, undue influence, personation, publication of false statement and failure to keep election account.—A.P.

The wedding of Miss Safia Sultana, grand daughter of Haji Alarakhia Sonawala whose cosmopolitan charities are well-known throughout the Presidency and daughter of Mr. Gulamhussain Sonawala, a pioneer bullion merchant, with Mr. Gulamali E. Matani of Matani Bros., took place at Noor Baug on last Thursday evening.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR RAILWAYMEN

Report To Be Published On Jan. 24

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

It is understood that the report of the tribunal presided over by Sir B. N. Rau regarding dearness allowance for Railwaymen, will be published about January 24.—A.P.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

Lady Tata Memorial Trust Invites Application From Science Graduates

Applications are invited by the Lady Tata Memorial Trust for Six Scientific Research Scholarships of the value of Rs. 150 per month each for the year 1941-42. The Scholarships are open to men and women, and will be tenable for a period of twelve months commencing from the 1st July 1941. Any or all the Scholarships may be extended for a further period of twelve months, within the discretion of the Trustees. All old scholars who desire renewal should re-apply.

Applicants, who must be of Indian nationality, must be Graduates in Medicine or Science of a recognised University. They must undertake to work whole-time and will be debarred from private practice. In the duration of the period of his scholarship or award the recipient of the benefit shall devote himself to the work before him to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees, who reserve the right to withhold payment on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee. The subject of scientific investigation which they may select must have a bearing directly or indirectly on the alleviation of human suffering by disease.

Applications must be forwarded through the Director of a recognised Research Institute or Laboratory where the candidate proposes to work and must be accompanied by a letter from the Director stating that he has critically examined the details of the proposed Research, that he approves of the general plan and that he is willing, as far as possible, to guide and direct the investigation and give laboratory facilities.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Still another contingent trained under the Empire Air Training Scheme has reached Britain. This consists of New Zealanders and Canadian pilots, observers, wireless operators and mechanics.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

STONE CUTTER'S DEATH FROM TETANUS.

A verdict of death by tetanus resulting from an injury accidentally received while he was doing his work in the stone quarry of Dattoo Babu Khanawalla at Bhiwandi was recorded by the City Coroner at the resumed hearing of the inquest. on Saturday, on the body of Narayan Raghu (40), a stone cutter, who died in the hospital on January 8.

MILL WORKER'S FATAL FALL.

Hari Ramchandra (22), a Mill Operative residing at Arthur Road, died of injuries sustained in a fall from the second floor of Haji Kassam Chawl on Saturday last.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest held to-day.

WANTED BY POLICE FOR ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY

The Bombay C.I.D. are anxious to learn the whereabouts of Maneckshaw Limjibhoy Mistry, a Parsi, aged 45, sturdy build, medium height, full face, slightly greying hair, dresses in European style.

A complaint of cheating and using forged documents involving large sums of money, has been lodged with the C.I.D. against the wanted man who was at one time a director of the firm of Mistry Raw Film Distributors, with offices at 204, Hornby Road and

a Branch office at Madras.

It is alleged in the complaint to the police that early in 1940 Mistry obtained delivery of consignments of raw films from the warehouses of the Bombay Port Trust by presenting forged delivery orders.

The complaints in the case have offered to pay a reward of Rs. 100 to any person giving information leading to the arrest of the wanted man.

Members of the public who are in possession of any information regarding the wanted man are requested to get in touch with the Detection of Crime Branch, C.I.D New C.I.D. Building, Gymnasium Road (Telephone 25011, Extension 204 during office hours and 291 out of office hours)

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

Apropos the interview given by Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, the new Japanese Consul-General on his arrival in Bombay yesterday enquiries in official circles made here show that no correspondence has so far been received here for the resumption of Indo-Japanese trade negotiations.—A.P.

CURFEW ORDER IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 17.

No fresh disturbances have been reported since yesterday afternoon; the curfew order restraining people from moving from 7 p.m. to 5-30 a.m. and the other order issued under Section 144 C.P.C. restraining group of four or more persons loitering on public streets between 5-50 a.m. and 7 p.m. appear to have produced very salutary effect.

Many shops which were abruptly closed yesterday, opened today morning and people transacted business as usual. The situation is calm.—A. P.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL HARMONY

Proposed Central Unity Camp In Sukkur

KARACHI, Jan. 18.

The "United Press" learns that the sub-committee appointed by the Sind Unity Board, set up by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad during his visit to this province in October last year, has drafted an important scheme in the direction of restoration of communal harmony in the province particularly Sukkur District. The scheme has been submitted by the Committee to the Board for implementing it.

According to the draft scheme, it is proposed to set up a Central Unity Camp in Sukkur and Hindu Muslim workers will be enrolled to tour every village in Sukkur District affected by communal disturbances in 1939, to do propaganda among the villagers. Later, a report will be submitted to Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

DEBATE ON BIRTH CONTROL

One Remedy To Reduce Human Misery

A proposition in favour of adopting birth control as one of the means of alleviating the miseries of suffering humanity was discussed in a debate held last night at the Wagle Hall, Chikitsaka Samooha over which Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who moved the proposition quoted facts and figures to prove his proposition from the records of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mr. R. S Nimbkar seconded the proposition. He said that all possible ways of mitigating the many evils in present day society must be tried till the socialist revolution was a fact.

Dr. J. Alban D'Souza denounced artificial means of contraception as degrading and sinful and quoted Gandhiji's opinion in his support.

Dr. K. S Mhaskar seconded Dr. D'Souza and said that there were many other ways than birth control to relieve human suffering

Messrs. I. A. Ezekiel and T. V. Parvate also spoke. Mr. Parvate explained the women's point of view, who he regretted were conspicuous by their absence in the debate and very small presence in the debate hall.

Mr. N. M. Joshi summed up the discussion and dissolved the meeting which went on for about two hours and a half. The debate was held under the auspices of the Marathi Sahitya Sangha and Grantha Sangrahalaya

Institution Bombay Can Be Proud Of

Competent Experts Staff Aeronautical Technical Institute

The patronage of the Maharaja Jam Saheb Bahadur of Nawanagar has been very valuable to Air Services in this enterprise. The Aerodrome at Jamnagar has exceptional advantages and the Institute provides facilities for students in Theory and extensive experience in Practical Training of its Workshops.

It is a two-to-three year course. The institute has on its rolls some fifty students from various classes hailing from different parts of India. Special buildings have been added to accommodate Government cadets numbering about one hundred for training for India Defence purposes.

The Institute needs extensive support and it is hoped the Princes of Kathiawar, Gujarat and Rajputana will extend their patronage to an enterprise of such great importance to the country.

Bombay and particularly—Gujarat—Kathiawar should be proud that it possesses a unique Institution in the Aeronautical Technical Institute at Jamnagar established by the Air Services of India Ltd., under the able guidance and expert supervision of Mr. P. M. Kabalee, the Technical Director.

It is the only public Institution in India for training Ground Engineers, Mechanics in Aircraft Ground Engineering and repairs. It is staffed by competent specialists trained in England and the Continent and holding A. B. C. D. & X Certificates and the highest qualifications in Engineering.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' STRIKE RESUMED

Sequel To Hitch In Negotiations With Merchants

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The strike of the transport workers in the cloth markets which was called off yesterday on an assurance by the spokesmen of the merchants that their demand for increased wages would be considered, was resumed, today, as there was a hitch in the negotiations.

NOBLE EXAMPLE OF SERVICE & SACRIFICE

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 18.

The part played by English women in the present war was a noble example of service and self-sacrifice which women all over the world should imitate, said Begum Zain Yar Jung, presiding this evening over the First Hyderabad Women's Civic Affairs Conference.

She exhorted women of Hyderabad to take an active interest in the civic affairs of the city.

The demand for the nomination of two women members to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation was made in a resolution passed by the conference.—A. P.

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IE/W/87

RACING

Fancied Horses To The Fore

Sea Battle Deprived Of Victory Cup On Objection

A particularly large crowd assembled at Mahaluxmi for the last day of the Winter Meeting, the main attraction being the treble pool of Rs. 15,680, which was carried over from the last meeting. The fields were quite big and many well backed horses in the large fields won and backers could not have had an altogether lean time.

The Victory Cup, the chief event of the day was won outright by three full lengths by Sea Battle who figured in my selections. But he was put back to second place following an objection lodged by Billett who rode Blandstar and who followed Sea Battle home. The objection for interference was upheld and the race was awarded to the 15 to 1 Blandstar. Those who saw the race were positive that even if Blandstar had not suffered from an interference the latter could not have beaten the son of Imported Drake, who outstayed all his rivals by lengths. Talma, after three futile attempts at Calcutta, ran a good third paying a nourishing dividend for place. Tall Story after taking good start when he reached the Vellard corner, bolted from the course and returned to his stables. The favourite Mona Liza with Britt up finished in the ruck. Glory of Kolhapur who had a substantial backing on him, toiled in the rear too, letting down a big following.

Lion Tamer, as I had expected won the first division of the Indian Plate in a smartly run race from Hue d'Or and Redouble all the three being not so much fancied as Princess Mumtaz, Sammy Brass, Bay Nazir and Double Oak, all of whom could be had at almost equal odds, but none of whom figured on the board.

NEOCELL'S GREAT FEAT

Neocell, the daughter of Sir Cosmo, is a truly great acquisition for H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir, who bought her recently after three consecutive wins in Mrs. Justice's colours. The filly again prevailed in a thrilling finish from, Tipperary, Apple Jelly and Bobby in the Barn, the margin of verdicts being short head. neck and short head. Incidentally with this win, Neocell, has completed a quadruple, for the season.

The daily treble paid Rs. 433|8 on the tickets combining Tattersol, Engaged and Neocell.

THE JHELUM PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ANEED 8/10, R. Shinde 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's LATIFF HASSUN 8/10, R. Bellai ...2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID 9/0, Oosman 3
Mr. Jassam Mahomed Aswad's MA'ADIN AMER 8/5, Mahmood Khan 4
All ran.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, short-head.
Time: 1 min. 24 secs
Tote paid Rs. 36 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 76 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE JHELUM PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. D. Petit's SARKHAT HAMYAR 8/13, Davison 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BANASH SAGBAN 7/13, Britt 2
Mr. Saleh Hassan's SAHRAN 8/6, Roberts 3
The Raja of Miraj, Jr.'s TAJ MAHAL 9/0, Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1 3/4 lengths and 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 22 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 34 for places.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE INDIAN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 furlongs.

H. H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SWEETNESS 8/2, Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's CARLYON 9/0, Evans 2
Mr. M. S. Hakim's POTATO JONES 8/7, Raffaele 3
Major E. A. Barlow's MUNNYLOS. 8/13, Marrable 4
Not run: Dream 8/2, Solomon 8/2.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length and 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 2 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 50 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE INDIAN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. F. A. Khairaz and P. A. d'Avoine's LION TAMER 8/7, Marrable 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's HUE D'OR 8/0, Brace 2
Mr. A. Higgins' REDOUBLE 8/4, J. Thompson 3
Mr. Ice's MOUNTAIN DAISY 8/4, Evans 4
Not run: Mazarin 9/4, Lakhpat 8/7, Prominent 8/12, Captain Blood 8/9.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 length and short-head.
Time: 1 min 2 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 92 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 42 and Rs. 67 for places.
Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE LEWES PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Messrs. E. D. Sheppard and C. Jennings TATTER-SOL 8/11, Marrable 1
Mr. M. S. Hakim's SAUCE ANGLAISE 7/9, Raffaele 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's KIRIT 7/9, Jadhav 3
Sir Homi Mehta's SPOTLIGHT 8/13, Roberts 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1 length and 1//2 length.
Time: 1 min. 55 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 49 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 68 and Rs. 190 for places.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE VICTORY CUP—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BLANDSTAR 7/4 (cd. 7/7), Billett 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's SEA BATTLE 7/12 (cd. 8/0), Maxwell 2
Mr. J. Gazdar's TALMA 8/7, Davison 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's GAY TALKIE 9/0, Brace 4
All ran.
Won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths and 3/4 length.
Time: 2 mins. 38 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 161 for win; Rs. 39, Rs. 48 and Rs. 51 for places.
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP—Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's ENGAGED 8/10, Maxwell 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's JINDANI 8/2, Britt 2
Shri Rajaram's SHIVAJI THE GREAT 8/4, Sibbritt 3
Messrs. E. D. and P. D. Pandole's NEUVY 9/2, Whiteside 4
Not run: Fire Alarm 8/10.
Tote paid Rs. 38 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 43 and Rs. 43 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE BRIDGE PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's NEOCELL 8/2, Maxwell 1
Maharaj Kumar Udayasinhrao Gaekwar of Baroda's TIPPERARY 8/0, Whiteside 2
Mr. F. G. Travers' APPLE JELLY 8/4, Roberts 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOBBY IN THE BARN 8/2, Raffaele 4
Not run: Sunnymorn 9/0, Red Gold 7/10, Royal Opera 7/10, Night Reveller 7/9, La Concorde 7/7.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 57 and Rs. 47 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE MUMBRA PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DHIB AL SAHRA'A 8/0, Sibbritt ..1
Mr. E. C. E. de Soysa's LION OF LANKA 8/9, Eude 2
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's DALLI AL IRAQ 7/7, Whiteside 3
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's ATTAF BEG 8/2, Jadhav 4
Not run: Shayal Nayif 9/0, Lu'ayb 8/10, Rabdan 8/2, Faraj Allah 8/2, Starlight 7/9.
Tote paid Rs. 27 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

PARSI GYMKHANA TENNIS

Players Of Note Maintain Reputation

Saturday afternoon saw a large gathering of tennis enthusiasts witness an interesting afternoon of sport, a series of good matches being seen in the Parsee Gymkhana Open Tennis Tournament.

Dilip Bose, of whom much is expected by critics, entered the quarter final stage at the cost of N. V. Limaye, winning 6—2, 6—4. Bose will, in all probability, come up against F. Bekkevold in the semi-final round. This should prove a good match.

Rasikumar of Wankaner also reached the quarter final and to-day meets that clever little player E. Samukawa. The first named is playing as well as ever and fans feel he will better his Japanese opponent

Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs Seddon and Miss P. de Lima qualified for the semi-final round of the Women's Singles. All three are good players. Miss P. de Lima should have received stiffer opposition from Miss Mohini Jhangiani. The latter took the court more or less contemplating defeat. Some good stroke work in the first set was marred by nervousness. The second set saw more confidence, and Miss Jhangiani took three games from an experienced and a player of note, bringing into play effective ground shots and some clever placing which worried her opponent.

Mrs. Lawyer, who was bettered by Mrs. Seddon, did not seem to be able to quite call upon her prowess and many felt she played below form.

Mrs. Rooke, conceded the first set to Johnstone (6—2), but she made a great effort to save the issue. She all but succeeded. The second set closed at 8—6 in favour of Mrs. Johnstone.

M. Bhandari and Dilip Bose registered another victory in the Men's Doubles. This takes them into the semi-finals. Here, it is expected they will come up against Rasikumar of Wankaner and F. Bekkevold. This should be another great match to go a long way to see. All four players are in fine form and a duel will probably be witnessed.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

F. R. Ratnagar and H. N. Contractor beat E. Samukwa and M. Take, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2; Rasik Kumar of Wankaner and F. Bekkewold beat L. M. Khatau and R. M. Khatau, 6—1, 6—1; Bhandari and D. K. Bose beat Ratnagar and Contractor, 6—4, 6—3.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Dilip K. Bose beat N. V. Limaye, 6—2, 6—4; Rasikumar of Wankaner beat F. F. Vakharia, 6—0, 6—1; J. Charanjiva beat A. L. Marshall, 6—2, 6—3; T. N. Bande beat M. R. Row, 6—2, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Mrs. Johnstone beat Mrs. Rooke, 6—2, 8—6; Mrs. Seddon beat Mrs. Lawyer, 6—2, 7—5; Miss P. de Lima beat Miss Mohini Jhangiani, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. F. J. Maine beat Mrs. D. S. Tata, 6—1, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

N. P. Patel and Mrs. Menon beat T. Brewer and Miss M. Fowler, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2; O. Sutton and Mrs. Johnstone beat Preston and Mrs. Domley, 6—2, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Court No. 1.—F. Bekkevold vs. T. N. Bande at 3-30 p.m. C. M. Khatau vs. J. Charanjiva at 4-15 p.m. P. F. Kekobad and T. N. Bande vs. J. Charanjiva and M. K. Fatehsinhji of Cutch at 5 p.m.

Court No. 2.—Rasikumarsinhji of Wankaner vs. E. Samukawa at 3-30 p.m. Mrs. Seddon vs. Miss P. de Lima at 4-15 p.m. N. E. Patel and Mrs. Menon vs. A. C. Pereira and Mrs. Seddon at 4-45 p.m. Rasikumarsinhji of Wankaner and F. Bekkevold vs. N. V. Limaye and Harimohan at 5-15 p.m.

Court No. 3.—Miss L. M. Merchant vs. Mrs. F. J. Maine at 3-45 p.m. Miss L. M. Merchant and N. V. Limaye vs. O. Sutton and Mrs. Johnstone at 4-15 p.m.

Royal Indian Navy At Play

The Royal Indian Navy (Mechanical Training Establishment) held their first annual Athletic Sports on Saturday, the Cooperage being the venue.

Keen enthusiasm, healthy rivalry and splendid sportsmanship all contributed to an interesting afternoon's entertainment. The young Naval ratings, who participated, put their best into the various contests, and, if this is an augury for all things, the Royal Indian Navy have, in this group, the right type of man. These youth in years to come will not fail anyone much less the service they belong to

Results:—

100 Yards:—S. Miskeith, 1; O. W. A. Gomez, 2; O. Dixon, 3. Time: 10-1/5 seconds.

High Jump:—L. A. Hall, 1; S. Miskeith, 2; W. Sylvestre, 3: Height: 5 feet 4-1/2 inches.

One Mile:—L. A. Hall, 1; A. G. Harrison, 2; P. A. Howard, 3. Time: 5 mins., 11 secs.

Throwing the Cricket Ball:—S. Miskeith, 1; L. A. Hall, 2; A. G. Harrison, 3; Distance: 94 yards 9 inches.

120 Yards Hurdle:—S. Miskeith, 1; L. A. Hall, 2; L. B. D'Aranjo, 3. Time: 16-2/5 seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump:—O. Dixon, 1; S. Miskeith, 2; L. A. Hall, 3. Distance: 40 feet 4 inches

220 Yards:—S. Miskeith, 1; O. Dixon, 2; O. W. A. Gomez, 3. Time: 23-2/5 secs.

Putting the Weight:—Suares, 1; L. A. Hall, 2; O. W. A. Gomez, 3. Distance: 31 feet.

Long Jump:—O. Dixon, 1; S. Miskeith, 2; L. B. D'Aranjo. Distance: 20 feet 3 inches.

880 Yards:—A. G. Harrison, 1; A. E. Rego, 2; P. A. Howard, 3. Time: 2 minutes 18 seconds.

Civilian Instructors—100 yards (Handicap):—S. Gibbons, 1; E. Major, 2; Gilbert 3. Time: 8 seconds

440 Yards:—S. Miskeith, 1; L. A. Hall, 2; P. J. Reilly, 3. Time: 54 seconds.

Officers—100 yards (Handicap):—Head Master Lieut Smith.

Inter-Divisional Relay:—Dreyer Division 1; Crompton Div. 2; Parsons Div. 3.

Inter-Divisional Tug-of War (Final):—Dreyer Division.

Best All-Round Athlete's Cup:—S. Miskeith.

Inter-Divisional Athletic Shield:—Dreyer Division—43 points.

RANJI TROPHY CRICKET TOURNEY

Madras-U. P. Match Dispute Referred To Dr. Kanga

BENARES, Jan. 17.

The Maharaj Kuvar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagaram, in the course of a statement, said:—

The venue for the semi-finals of the Ranji Trophy Tournament has not yet been decided upon. The Madras Association wants the match to be played at Madras for the reason that Madras happens to be a test match centre and is sure to command a good gate.

The United Provinces base their claim mainly on the question of matches and also treatment of several associations on an equal footing by the board.

Madras has had two home matches already in the present tournament and insists on having a third one.

It will be remembered that the two previous matches were one against Mysore and the other against Hyderabad whereas the U. P. has had not a single home match so far.

As to gate money the U. P. feels that she can hold her own at all events.

The matter has been referred to Dr. Kanga, the President of the board for adjudication.—A. P.

Inter-'Varsity Cricket Final

The Punjab University won the final of the North Zone of the Inter-University Cricket Tournament for the Rohinton Baria Trophy, defeating Lucknow University by 110 runs.

Punjab University (1st Innings) ... 120
Lucknow University (1st Innings)... 102
Punjab University (2nd Innings) ... 174
Lucknow University (2nd Innings). 82

Saturday's Hockey

Parsi Cyclists 1, Christ Church and Barnes Ex. Students nil.
Zoroastrians nil, Vincent Club "B" nil.

Boxing

HOLDER OF 3 WORLD TITLES BEATEN

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

Fritzie Zivic, World Welterweight Champion, defeated Henry Armstrong on a technical knockout in the 10th. round of a 15-round contest at Madison Square Gardens.

GOING INTO WINE BUSINESS

Armstrong whose eyes closed in the ninth round announced after the fight: "My eyes wont hold up any more; so I am through. I am going into wine business in California".—Reuter.

DR. PATTABHI IN WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 18.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya arrived here this morning and drove to Sewagram to see Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

Laws That Stifle Growth

(Continued from Page 18)

would not solve the problems of the farmer unless the problems of marketing, production etc. were not solved. Greater emphasis on these is necessary, e.g., recent increase in railway freight and etc.

LINK WITH RESERVE BANK.

Another major problem was the linking of co-operative credit with the Reserve Bank. Co-operative paper to-day could not be discounted, and the technical-legal difficulties on the part of the Reserve Bank prevented even their financing of raw commodities, in actual practice, through Co-operative Banks. A broader spirit of understanding, and the desire to actively help the movement in the present crisis is required of the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Saraiya also complained of the withdrawal of free remittance facilities to co-operative organisations.

CONDOLENCES

A condolence resolution on co-operators, Messrs. V. Venkata Subaiya, Secretary of the Provincial Co-operative Union, Madras, H. J. May, General Secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, London and on Sir Daniel Hamilton of Gosaba, was passed at the outset.

BEST BASIS FOR WORLD PEACE

Two resolutions declaring the conviction that the Co-operative system provided the best basis for a World Settlement and "that co-operative organisations all over the world should consider it their duty not only to develop genuine spirit of co-operation among their own members but also among those who are still outside the fold of the co-operative movement, with the object of killing all spirit of antagonism which is the root cause of all ruinous wars' were passed without any discussion.

The resolutions were moved by Khan Mohommad Bashir Ahmad Khan, Secretary of All-India Co-operative Institute, Lahore.

FACILITIES WITHDRAWN

The meeting then proceeded to consider the question of withdrawal of free remittance facilities enjoyed by co-operative banks and societies since their inception by the Reserve Bank of India from October 1, 1940 and also the allied question with regard to the ways by which the Reserve Bank of India ought to help and finance Rural Credit in different Provinces.

Mr. V. L. Mehta explained the position now obtaining as a result of the Reserve Bank having withdrawn free remittance facilities as also the representations made on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank.

In the discussion that followed Rai Bahadur S. K. Chatterjee, Director of the Provincial Bank, Bengal, Sir M. G. Deshpande Chairman of the Central Co-operative Bank, C. P. and Berar, and Mulraj Bhai, (Punjab) explained the similar situation obtaining in their respective Provinces, making the co-operative movement more critical than ever and suggesting solutions for the problem.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, then drafted the resolution in the light of the discussion to meet various points of view.

CALL TO PROVINCIAL GOVTS.

The resolution, in effect, requested the continuance of remittance facilities for the proper transfer of funds for co-operative purposes and requested the Provincial Governments to compensate the Reserve Bank for the loss of commission on remittances on the scale 1|64 per cent (one pice). The Committee further requested the Government to have the provisions of the Reserve Bank Act suitably amended to make it possible for Co-operative Banks to obtain financial accommodation against produce stored in godowns and supported by promissory notes of Provincial Co-operative Banks.

Discussion on the resolution was not over, when the guests were invited for tea and further consideration of subject was postponed till to-day (Sunday) 11 a.m.

HINDU MAHASABHA RESOLVES:

Striving Towards Internal Harmony

Leaders To Undertake Countrywide Tour

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha held its first day's sitting to-day in the Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan, with Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, in the chair.

The Committee passed several resolutions, in one of which Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Dr. B. S. Moonje and Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu were empowered, with powers to co-opt, to bring about amicable settlements of all disputes and misunderstandings amongst the Hindu Sabha workers and Hindu Sabhas in any part of the country.

It was also resolved that leading members of the Working Committee like Dr. B. S. Moonje, Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Bhai Parmananda, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, Sir Gokal Chand Narang and Captain Keshav Chandra, should undertake an extensive tour throughout India.

BULLETIN

The Working Committee further resolved that a fortnightly bulletin of the progress of work of the Hindu Mahasabha in each province, should be issued from the head office.

By another resolution a Constitution Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. G. V. Ketkar (Convener), Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Ashutosh Lahiry and Rai Bahadur Harish Chandra, was formed to suggest amendments in the Constitution of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. The internal organisation of the Hindu Mahasabha and its head office at New Delhi was also discussed and decisions are understood to have been taken.—A.P.

BUSINESS AT MORNING SESSION.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

The newly constituted Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha held its first meeting today. Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherji, President, of the Mahasabha presided and of the 25 members 18 were present.

In the morning sitting, which lasted over two hours, discussion related, it is understood, to the Madura resolution passed at the recent annual session of the Mahasabha and the political situation in the country since the passage of this resolution.

The committee again continued discussion of the subject in the afternoon for about two and a half hours and adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning.

It is further learnt that the Committee disposed of routine matters including accounts, annual budget.—A. P.

Bombay's Ambulance Unit

In September 1940, the Central Joint War Committee of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance New Delhi asked the Bombay Joint War Committee of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance to raise and train the personnel for an Ambulance Unit which was required for work in Bombay to convey sick and wounded men from the docks to the hospitals and from the hospitals to the trains. The Bombay Committee was also asked to find the money to provide 25 ambulances for the ambulance unit.

Accordingly His Excellency the Governor of Bombay appealed to private individuals in Bombay for donations to provide these ambulances. The response was immediate and thanks to the generosity of the citizens of Bombay and to the close co-operation of Messrs General Motors, practically all the 25 ambulances had been subscribed for within a few weeks.

A Sub-Committee of the Bombay Joint War Committee of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance was formed and in a surprisingly short time a complete and fully trained ambulance unit was raised from amongst the ladies of Bombay.

This unit which is entirely a voluntary one, is now functioning at full strength in Bombay and apart from doing good work when casualties arrive it is also doing regular station duties daily in Colaba. On Monday, January 20, at 10-30 a.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will officially receive these ambulances from the donors and His Excellency will inspect the ambulance unit which will be on parade in the grounds of Government House.

Bombay may well be proud of its ambulance unit which is a credit to the city that has provided it so quickly and generously.

The ambulances have been given by the following:—

Botawalla Charities, 6; the Bombay City Silver Trinkets Fund, 3; Messrs. Habib and Sons, 1; Ladies' Committee, War Gifts Fund, 1; the Rotary Club of Bombay 1; the Bombay Gymkhana Club, 1; the Cricket Club of India, 1; Mr. Ardeshir Jamshetjee Wadia, 1; Mr. Nusservanji S. Guzder, 1; the N. M. Wadia Charities, 1; the Scots Kirk, 1; Mr. Shantidas Askuran, 1; Ardaseer Hormasji Wadia Trust Fund, 1; B. B. and C. I. Rly. (Staff), 2; Willingdon Club, 1; H. H. the Mir of Khairpur, 1; An Enemy to Hitlerism, 1; Mr. J. K. Mehta, 1 Rolls Royce tender.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received wall calendars from Berde Tobacco Products and Beauty Products Supplying Co,

INDIAN THERMOMETER

Supplies Found Satisfactory

A trial order for 1,000 clinical thermometers placed by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, with a Calcutta firm, which alone manufactures them in India, has resulted in satisfactory supplies. The firm, which has been asked whether it is likely to experience any difficulty in obtaining the raw materials, is taking up the manufacture for the Director-General.

Suitable tin containers available in India are replacing the aluminium containers required for individual water sterilization outfits. Steps are also being taken to find out whether spongefelt, glass troughs and Spamer's batteries hitherto imported from England can be manufactured in India.

A firm in Calcutta is prepared to take up the manufacture of creosotum another important item, but is unable to procure essential raw materials cheaply. The Forest Research Institute has been asked to assist the firm if possible.

Koliwada Students' Union

The opening ceremony of the Koliwada Students' and Friends' Union was performed by Mr. R. B. Raut, a member of the Congress Municipal Party at his bungalow on Tuesday night.

Mr. D. S. Umrootkar presiding over the function introduced Mr. Raut as a well-known social worker and an enthusiastic Congressman who would be offering Satyagraha at the end of this month.

Mr. Raut wished all success to the Union and exhorted the members to show better results by the time he returned from jail.

Mr. Wamanrao Kabadi and others also spoke.

Reception To Mr. Bajpai

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN: Jan. 18.

The well-known Congress worker and journalist from Thana, Mr. D. S. Bajpai, who is going to offer Satyagraha on Jan. 22, at Mumbra, was given yesterday a reception at the bungalow of Mr. P. M. Popat under the joint auspices of the Kalyan Town Congress Committee the Nationalist Muslim Association and the Merchants' Association.

Among those present were Messrs. H. R. Patel, M. M Phalke Patwardhan, R. S. Nimbkar, P. M. Patel, President of the Kalyan Town Congress Committee and many others.

Glowing tributes were paid to the devoted services of Mr. Bajpai to the cause of the Congress and to the constructive programme as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi in particular.

Mr. Bajpai in a suitable reply emphasised the need for carrying out the constructive programme as marked out by Mahatma Gandhi.

"CRUSHING THE MUSLIM LEAGUE"

Sir A. Haroon's Tirade Against Congress

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

Sir Abdulla Haroon, President of Sind Provincial Muslim League, has issued the following statement in connection with ministerial situation in Sind:—

"I cannot understand why they are opposed to the stability of the present Ministry. It is all over the Premier Mir Bundeali Khan joining Muslim League, and, therefore, they want him to resign. The object of the Congress is to crush Muslim League, we will not allow this. We would rather advise Muslim members in the Assembly to form a Muslim League Party inside the Legislature and support Premier and his Muslim League colleagues. If not let the present Ministry sustain defeat or resign and sit in opposition and allow others to run the Government.—A. P.

ALL OVER A KITE!

HYDERABAD, Jan. 18.

Three Muslims and one Hindu were injured during a communal clash which took place last night in Nallagutta. It is learnt that the clash originated from a misunderstanding over a kite on the "Sankranti" day.

Eight persons were arrested and the situation is now well under control.

15 CONVICTED AND FINED

HYDERABAD (Dn.).—Eleven Hindus and four Muslims who were arrested in connection with communal trouble at Nallagunta on Friday night were convicted and sentenced by Major Rushton, District Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment under the Cantonments Act.—United Press.

Hindustani Broadcast From Egypt

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

In connection with Mr. Churchill's recent speech that Egypt was under British protection, Nahas Pasha, president of Wafdist Party in Egypt, has submitted a memorandum to H. M. King Farouk to the effect that a further assurance from British Government regarding the gradual withdrawal of the British forces to the Suez Canal zone, which treaty clause is at present inoperative, is desirable.

Emir Abdulla the Ruler of Transjordan, has been given in the new year's honour list a title of Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Army in the Near-East (Personal Distinction).

A congratulatory message in connection with the recent British victory in the western desert has been conveyed by the Premier Serry Pasha of Egypt to Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador in Cairo, on behalf of Egyptian Government. Serry Pasha has expressed in his message the loyalty of Egypt towards the Allies and her obligations.

A new programme in Hindustani has now been officially organised by the Egyptian Broadcast Station. The Egyptian Legation in Kabul in a message to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Cairo, has suggested that a good supply of Egyptian records such as those of Quran and music should be presented to the All-India Broadcast Station. The suggestion is now under consideration, and it is understood that a good number of Egyptian records will be presented very shortly

Islamic Calendars

We have received a set of beautifully printed calendars from Hafiz Qamar-ud-Din and Sons, Fine Art Publishers, Mochi Gate, Lahore. Each of them bears a striking design in colours—photographs of Taj Mahal, Mecca and other mosques, etc.—of special interest to Muslims.

ART IMPLICIT IN *CULTURE*

(Continued from Page 11)

man of the Standing Committee is determined to invite beauty in spite of the financial stringency. Time alone will prove whether he will be able to convert the Corporation, overnight, into an art-conscious body.

A dance-hall in the nurses' quarters of the K.E.M. Hospital, because it is a gift, succeeded in securing the sanction of the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner is reported to have tried to assuage the opposition on the plea that the amenity involved no financial obligation on the Municipality and that it will be appreciated by the hard-worked nurses. He has not yet realised that a municipal theatre is a type of amenity, which is the urgent need of the hard-worked citizens and the theatre-famine-stricken artistes, because he has not, so far, submitted his report on its advisability and feasibility that the Corporation demanded from him on 9-12-1938 at a very early date. Will the Chairman of the Standing Committee, who wants the city to be more beautiful, elicit a reply from him by tabling a question?

Art Neglected

Patolas and a few traditional garments of exquisitely beautiful designs, which were on view in the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at the Jinnah Hall, furnished a striking contrast to the poor designs of some of the hand-made fabrics. Pieces of modern furniture displayed in the drawing room gave an unpleasant impression that the leaders of the Swadeshi movement are supremely indifferent to the problem of art and traditional designs. The spirit of Swadeshism must permeate the stratum of art as well. The Khadi and Village Industries Board, appointed by the president of the B.P.C.C., should co-opt some eminent local artists and endeavour to develop art in industry.

Honour Artists

The distinction conferred upon Mr. Frank Brangwyn—the well-known artist—in the New Year's British Honour list, reveals that the British Government does not miss to appreciate the achievements and services of the artists even in face of the war. The New Year's Indian list rarely shows the name of an artist. The Government of India ought to learn from their head office—the British Government—to appreciate and encourage art and artists in India.

Alternate Sunday

The decision of the Art Society of India, which has already come into force, to hold a fortnightly exhibition at its headquarters is a welcome step towards popularising the art of Bombay in Bombay. The beginning has been a success not only from the point of view of the increasing number of visitors, but also from the point of view of the democratic spirit in which artists—irrespective of their ages and achievements—have, so far, participated in the exhibitions. The art-loving public should utilise the opportunity to acquaint itself with the abilities and tendencies of different artists.

Funeral procession of Pt. Pyarelal Sharma, ex-Minister of U. P., who succumbed to abdominal trouble at a Delhi Nursing Home shortly after release from jail.

RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKES JUSTIFIED

Appeal To Govt. Of India To Publish Court Of Inquiry Report

The Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

In connection with the stay-in-strikes resorted to by workers of Matunga and Parel workshops of the G.I.P. Railway, the following resolution was unanimously adopted at a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of Parel and Matunga branches:—

RESOLUTION

"Having heard from members of the Managing Committee the nature and extent of the discontent that prevails among the entire body of workers in shops as also the causes thereof, this Joint Meeting of the Managing Committees of the Parel and Matunga branches is satisfied that there is justification for feeling among the workers that strike is the only remedy now left to them for obtaining redress of their acute grievances, particularly in matters of immediate grant of war allowance and of getting increase in the wages of those employees who have not got any increase in their wages for periods from five to fifteen years.

"The Joint Meeting is also satisfied that there is strong and genuine desire and enthusiasm among the workers to continue the strike which they have resorted to until their demands are conceded. The Committee, however, is of the opinion that this spontaneous strike even though for sufficient and justified cause should not be continued, particularly because the Union's Central Executive is meeting on the 16th instant to consider these very questions. The meeting, therefore advises the workers to resume their duties as usual on Friday the 17th instant.

"The meeting, however desires to bring to the notice of the Government of India and the Railway Board the fact that there is absolutely no valid reason for the failure to publish the Report of the Court of Inquiry and to supply the copies thereof to the Union soon after it was submitted to the Government. The meeting is of the definite opinion that this inaction on the part of the Government is principally responsible for the acute discontent prevailing among the workers and for the step that they took in trying to obtain relief. The meeting therefore, earnestly requests the Government to forthwith publish the report with their decisions on the same and thereby prevent the situation becoming more serious.

"The meeting also requests the All-India Railwaymen's Federation that a special meeting of the Federation should forthwith be called to consider the steps to be taken on the Report of the Court and the decisions of the Government thereon".

A view of the "Chawnki Sahib" procession taken out at Amritsar in connection with the birthday celebrations of Sri Guru Govind Singhji, the 10th Guru of the Sikhs. It was Guru Govind Singh who turned the Sikhs into a martial race.

Rebate Granted In Land Revenue Of Current Year

GODHRA: Jan. 16.

A deputation on behalf of the peasants of Panch Mahals District of Gujerat, led by Sjt. Kamalashanker Pandya, of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, waited upon Mr. H. H. A. Whitworth, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and brought to his notice the rapidly deteriorating prices of agricultural commodities due to war and urged upon him to stop collecting past arrears and grant immediate rebate in land revenue of the current year.

The Assistant Collector promised to pass orders for rebate within a week.

Foreign and Indian Films In Town

'Padosi' Coming Next Week

'Escape' At Metro Must Be Seen

We were going to have a new film in two versions this week. because it was announced that Prabhat's 'Padosi' and its Marathi version 'Shejari' would be shown at Excelsior and Central respectively. But it is not till next Saturday that it is coming. We have, therefore, no new picture this week.

That does not mean, however. that the films that are already there in town for weeks are not sufficiently entertaining. Some of the films have continued for 20 weeks and 30 weeks and popular interest in them has by no means abated. Even quite old ones like 'Dnyaneshwar' at Central, 'Narsi Bhagat' at Krishna and 'Bandhan' at Roxy are still drawing such audiences that some stranger would think they were there for three or four weeks only.

'Punarmilan' at Majestic, 'Lagna Pahave Karoon' at West End and 'Nartaki' at Minerva are comparatively new, being only four or five weeks old and they are of course doing roaring business. 'Mala' of Prakash Pictures which was released only last week at Imperial is doing quite well, the chief attraction in it being the work of Rose as a village girl.

Another picture which is doing much better than was expected by its exhibitors is 'Qaidi' at Lamington.

FOREIGN PICTURES

"Down Argentine Way" which is in its third week's run at Regal is its own recommendation. Being in technicolour and full of fine songs and dances it has proved very popular indeed.

New Empire is showing 'The Middle Watch'. It is a picture which is taken against the background of life in the navy and is made funny on account of the presence of two girls on board a ship, where they were 'left over'.

Quite a topical film is 'Escape' at Metro in which Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor and Conrad Veidt are starred. It is topical because it concerns the treatment of its citizens by Nazi Germany, citizens who just escaped being American citizens and remained German only by accident or negligence. It is a gripping story with some very tense action thrown in 'The Long Voyage' is another film of sea life at Excelsior, with its many thrills, adventures and romance. At Capitol is revived 'Boom Town' an oil romance in which Claudette Colbert, Spencer Tracy and Clark Gable are featured. The glamorous Hedy Lamarr is also there to do part most suited to her.

A film of most topical interest is the 'Philippines' at Regal. It has come in the series known as 'March of Time' and brings out the plight of the Pacific islands in which they have found themselves due to the present Imperialist policy of Japan.

SUNDAY SHOW AT CAPITOL.

On Sunday morning at 10-30, "The Citadel" with Rosalind Russell and Robert Donat will be shown at Capitol.

MORNING SHOW AT METRO AT 10 A. M.

On Sunday January 19th at 10 a. m. Metro Goldwyn Mayer's technicolor production "The Wizard Of Oz" with Judy Garland.

Anis Khatoon and Balwant Singh in 'Padosi' shortly coming to Excelsior.

James Stephenson Prefers Being Busy To Waiting For Small Parts

There persists in Hollywood a legend about a star who thought he was overpaid.

"Boss," he said to his employer, "I am getting far too much money for my present value to you. Let's tear up my contract and write another that's more equable."

That is James Stephenson, who is not a legend but a tall, handsome and husky British-born actor. He is just as incredible to most of Hollywood.

Some years ago Warner Bros. imported him from England because he had scored some noteworthy stage and screen successes there. He was uprooted from his native soil because the studio wanted to give him an Errol Flynn-like, swashbuckling stardom, and had a vehicle in mind for him.

The plan did not materialize. With many apologies he was offered a smaller part in "White Banners."

"Oh, that's quite all right," replied the amazing Mr. Stephenson. "You know, Hollywood is one of the few places in the world I haven't visited. I'm rather glad you brought me here."

Just what might be expected to happen to a man with that attitude happened to Stephenson. He payed small part after small part. Always his studio sought some important vehicle for him, ended by giving it to Flynn or Joel McCrea or Gary Cooper or George Brent.

Then came "The Letter." In the Somerset Maugham drama he played Howard Joyce, the lawyer, part next in importance to Bette Davis's. After projection room showings and sneak previews, congratulations were showered on the actor.

"Thank you," he said. "It was a nice chance. By the way, is there some in some current production for me? I like to keep busy."

The studio reacted first in astonishment, then with incredulous joy.

"But ... you want a big picture now, ... starring vehicle?" Stephenson was asked.

"Of course! But meanwhile I'd like to go on working as usual," he replied.

He was given a one-day acting job as a police inspector in "South of Suez", a two-day job in "Trial and Error." Nowhere else in Hollywood, nor on the recent records, has a star who turned in a performance like Stephenson's in "The Letter" asked for, and has been given, some "bits" to play while waiting for something important to turn up.

Stephenson starred in "Counsellor at Law" and other plays in England; in "The Perfect Crime." "Mr. Satan" and other pictures. He has one of the best speak... pictures, sings bass.

He started life as a business man with a hobby: the stage. Despite considerable success in business, his hobby presently took complete possession of him and he made it his profession.

"Possibly the reason people think my attitude toward stage and screen a bit odd may be explained by the fact that it is still my hobby—as well as my profession," he explains.

"ESCAPE" BREAKS RECORDS IN THE UNITED STATES

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's film version of the Ethel Vance novel, "Escape," has proved itself one of the biggest box-office pictures of the season in first engagements. It is now running at Metro in Bombay.

The Norma Shearer-Robert Taylor starring film went into second weeks in the following key cities after recording these percentages of normal business: Penn, Pittsburgh, 178; Stanley, Philadelphia, 177; Paramount, San Francisco, 148; Orpheum, Denver, 154; State, Cleveland, 174; Loew's, Wilmington, 172.

"Escape" is consistently strong in its newest key city openings, with 156 per cent of normal at the Omaha, Omaha; 146 per cent. at the Boli, Hartford; 136 per cent. at the Orpheum, Boston, and 136 per cent at the Poli, Worcester.

Films For Rural Areas

Government's New Enterprise

A scheme of visual education, unique in India in its scope, is being inaugurated next week by the Government of Bombay.

Under it cinema shows will be held regularly in even the smallest villages in the Province.

Recognising the value of the film as a medium of instruction, the Government has purchased 100 16 mm. projectors for distribution in the districts. These projectors work from a battery thus dispensing with the need for electricity supply, and will be taken from village to village on a circuit system, similar to that used for the circulation of commercial films.

AT TURUMBHA

The scheme will be formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor at the village of Turumbha, about 10 miles from Thana, at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 21. Simultaneously projectors will be put into operation in the Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and Belgaum districts.

From these five starting points, the circuits will gradually extend until they cover the whole Province. In this way the entertainment and education provided by films will be made available to tens of thousands of villagers who until now have never seen a film.

RURAL SUBJECTS

The films themselves will deal with rural subjects, such as agriculture and cattle, sheep and poultry farming, with health and sanitation, with the war and other subjects of general interest. A complete new programme will be provided each fortnight, so that, when the scheme is in full operation, villagers will be very little behind the townsmen in seeing pictures of the latest developments in world affairs.

SILENT FILMS

The films are silent, but commentary in the best-known local language will be delivered as each is screened. No additional staff is being engaged for this purpose or for the operation of the projectors: this work is being done entirely by Government officials and voluntary helpers.

In the inauguration of the scheme, the Government is working in close collaboration with the Film Advisory Board of the Government of India. Some of the films controlled by the Board are being reduced from the standard 35 mm. size to 16 mm. size in a laboratory recently established by private enterprise in Bombay. Other films are being made by the Government in consultation with Educational Films of India and other producers.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S VILLAGE FILM SCHEME

Governor To Inaugurate On Tuesday Next At Turumbha

The village film scheme of the Government of Bombay will be inaugurated by the Governor at the village of Turumbha, 10 miles from Thana on the Belapur Road, at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 21.

NEW "SECURITY PRISONERS RULES"

Madras Govt.'s Measure To Meet Popular Demand

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

The Government of Madras have framed a separate set of rules known as the "Security Prisoners Rules" to regulate the conditions of detention of persons ordered to be detained in jail without trial under defence of India Rules; in a press communique the Government, gives a summary of these rules and explain details about the detenus and the treatment accorded to them with a view to countering the "insinuations" that they have not been treated as they ought to be.

The communique adds: "all these rules have not yet been put into operation, e.g. those relating to classification into "B" and "C" and lock up. Reports have been called for from District Magistrates about the status and mode of life. etc., of the individual and the question will be decided only on receipt of all replies.

There is therefore no foundation for the report that it is proposed to place fifty-three of the detenus in class "C" and the rest in class "B".

As regards family allowances it has been accepted as the policy to be followed in all provinces that allowances should be granted to the dependents of a security prisoner only in exceptional circumstances when it is established that the detention of the security prisoner in custody has deprived the family of its income and left it in such destitute circumstances as to make assistance necessary. In every case in which assistance is applied for, a thorough investigation is made by the local officers before orders are passed."—A. P.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY STAGES WALK-OUT

Madras Corporation To Present Address To Bohra High Priest

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

The meeting of the Madras Corporation Council, held this evening was adjourned for want of a quorum consequent on the members of the Congress Municipal Party walking out of the meeting.

before the 'walk out', the Council resolved to present a civic address to His Holiness Syedana Saifudin Tahri, High Priest of the Bohra community.—A. P.

SEC. 144 IN KARACHI

To Preserve Peace On Occasion Of Muharram

KARACHI, Jan 17.

Orders prohibiting carrying of weapons and regulating religious processions on the occasion of Muharram have been promulgated by the local police authorities to preserve public peace in Karachi. The order further places ban on music before places of worship.—A. P.

Non-Congress Elements Outnumber Congress

NAGPUR, Jan. 17.

"The situation to-day is that all non-Congress elements collectively represent and command a much larger mass following than the Congress and a Union of these forces on the basis of an agreed platform is the need of the hour", said Dr. N. B. Khare; in the formation of the proposed National Democratic Union in the Province.—A. P.

V.J.T. STUDENTS' STRIKE: PRINCIPAL'S NOTICE

Alleged Promise Of Refund Of Medical Fee Denied

(By Our Staff Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Friday.

The students' strike in the Victoria Jubilee Institute enters into its third day to-morrow. For disciplined action it is a model. No student has entered the class room for the two days the strike has lasted and on all accounts the students have been conducting themselves with dignity and good humour.

* * * *

"The students have so far behaved well", said the Principal of the Institute to me when I saw him this afternoon. "I am in this funny situation there is no quarrel between us, no grievance against the institute as such, and there is nothing that should lead to a strike. There is so much goodwill all round." There has been no discourtesy shown to any member of the staff as he went into the Institute.

* * * *

"We are sure of success. Let the strike go on at this tempo for a week. and you will see the authorities will come down", declared a student leader as I passed the institute in the morning. "Not one student has gone in since the declaration of the strike. It is great success.

* * * *

The V. J. T. Institute has 600 students. Of this 150 are inmates of the Hostel. The strike is the outcome of the levy of a medical fee of Rs. 7/- per annum and it concerns only the students who chose to stay in the Hostel. It is true that there used to be no such fee charged before. For many years the Hostel Superintendent himself was a medical man and he used to attend to the medical needs of the students in it.

* * * *

Were the students concerned told before the levy was charged? I sought clarification from the Principal. He was all courtesy and received me with consideration. As I entered his room, he took out my card and greeted me thus: "I am glad that your paper has been fair all through. Your reports are not coloured and they are confined to facts only." I replied: "But what about the strike? How long do you want to continue it?" I asked. "Well, the students have gone on strike. They have no valid reason to do so. There has never been anything in our relations with the students to call for such an action," he said. He paused awhile, and observed: "I do not wish to enter into any discussion of the strike". There is no official statement that he could make, for that was the domain of the Chairman of the Board who is out of town. "He is expected in a couple of days. I have all papers connected with this strike", and he held out a bulky file which contained press clippings as well. So for an official statement we have to await the arrival of the Chairman of the Board.

But, "Mr. Joshi,"—Mr. P. N. Joshi is the Principal,—"you can at least tell me whether what the students allege against you is true? The students, it may be recalled, had alleged that when they paid Rs. 3-8, the levy for one term, the Principal had promised refund of the same after the Board had considered the whole situation. "That is not true. No such promise was ever made. The students were told that they had to pay the fee. If they had any grievance or if they did not agree to pay the fee, they should represent the matter to the Board. . . . . In fact," he proceeded, "the students knew that these fees were being charged. As early as April 2 of last year it was put on the notice board. In the new prospectus issued, it has been included. There can, thus, be no cause for complaint."

* * * *

Before taking leave of him, I asked the Principal what he proposed to do if the strike was prolonged. "I have asked the students to call off the strike immediately and resume their normal duties. I have also offered to them that five students in the Hostel may be chosen to discuss matters over. I have not heard from them as to what response they proposed to make. If, however, the strike continues, disciplinary action may be considered".

"What do you mean by disciplinary action?" I asked.

"Some students may be rusticated," came the reply.

"Do you think that would be the fair and proper way?" I rejoined.

The Principal answered that rustication may not be the only way. "But everything will depend on how the situation develops."

V. J. T. Students' Reply To Principal

The Joint Hon. Secretaries, V. J. T. I. Hostel Students' Union write to say that all students abstained from attending the classes on Thursday and the strike was complete.

The following notice was put up by the V. J. T. I. Principal, at 11 a.m. on Friday:—

"The Principal regrets that the students have gone on strike. He calls upon them to end the strike immediately and to resume attendance at the institute failing which they will render themselves liable to disciplinary action. If the strike is called off immediately and the students resume the normal duties, the Principal will be glad to meet a delegation of not more than 5 hostel students for discussing any of their grievances".

To the above the following reply was sent by the students:—

After going through the contents of your notice dated the 17th January, 1941 we regret to say that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hostel Union, held this morning, we resolved that we are not prepared to call off the strike unless a definite reply in our favour is given to us. But we will be glad to send a delegation of 5 students of the institute to discuss the matter about medical fee.

Both Parties Adamant

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Both parties in the V.J.T.I. strike are as adamant as the Rock of Gibraltar and have not been able to arrive at a settlement.

The students refuse to budge an inch until their demands for the immediate cessation of the imposition of a medical fee on hostelites are conceded.

The Principal has threatened to take disciplinary action against the strikers if they don't return to their classes soon.

The authorities have, however, promised to entertain a delegation of five spokesmen of the students provided the strike is called off.

To-day was a college off day.

Accident on New Queen's Road on Friday evening. The damaged cycle is seen lying on the ground with its front wheel disjoined. The cyclist is reported to have escaped injury. The radiator of the car is reported to have been damaged.

CAPTURED 3 ARMED FUGITIVES SINGLE HANDED

KARACHI, JAN. 18.

FOR THE CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY HE SHOWED IN APPREHENDING ALONE THREE ARMED AND DESPERATE UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS WHO HAD ESCAPED FROM NAWABSHAH SUB-JAIL AFTER OVERPOWERING THE GUARD AND SEIZING THEIR MUSKETS AND AMMUNITION, SUB-INSPECTOR MUHHAMMAD USMAN, NAWABSHAH POLICE, HAS BEEN DECORATED WITH THE KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL.—A. P.

Alleged Cheating Port Trust Of Rs. 20,20,367

KARACHI, JAN. 18.

CHARGES FOR BEING MEMBERS OF A CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT THE KARACHI PORT TRUST TO THE EXTENT OF RS. 20,20,367 HAVE BEEN FRAMED AGAINST KHAN BAHADUR HAMA AND EIGHT OTHERS BY THE SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.—A. P.

Travancore University Labour Corps

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 16.

Some of the Vice-Chancellors, Deans, Professors and other leading educationists who are now attending the session of the Inter-University Board at Trivandrum gave a demonstration work with shovel, pick-axe and wheelbarrow last evening when they inspected the parade of the Travancore University Labour Corps. This is the first University Labour Corps to be formed in India and in addition to military drill, arms practice and other features of the work of the University Training Corps, it also trains cadets in digging, levelling etc. Under the leadership of its Commandant, Capt. Godavarma Raja, the corps gave a demonstration of all aspects of its work during the parade.

An "At Home" given by the Srimulam Club, Trivandrum in honour of the members of the Board later in the evening.

H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore who is the Chancellor of the Travancore University gave a dinner in honour of the members of the Board last night.—A. P.

JHANSI, Jan. 17.

V. R. Lakhsmanrao Kadam, Secretary, Town Congress Committee was sentenced by the City Magistrate to nine months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 in default to three months' R. I. for offering Satyagraha.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

M. C. Bhasker Dube, has been sentenced under the Defence of India Rules to 15 months simple imprisonment.—A. P.

ON TOBRUK FRONT

Heavy Raids By R. A. F.

ROME, Jan. 18.

Increased activity of artillery and patrols on the Tobruk front in Libya is reported in to-day's Italian 'communique' which discloses that the R.A.F. raided an Italian base in the Dodecanese and R.A.F. raids on Jijiga, Diredawa, Jura and Toselli in Italian East Africa are also admitted.

SITUATION UNCHANGED

CAIRO.—No change in the situation was reported to-day (Saturday) in a British G.H.Q. 'communique'. Reuter's special correspondent at the R.A.F. headquarters states that the Italian Air Force is now not operating from a single aerodrome east of Derna which is on the Libyan coast a hundred miles west of Tobruk and 500 miles west of Alexandria.—Reuter.

IF WAR BURST OVER PACIFIC

Australia Pledges Support To America

BOSTON, Jan. 17.

What is regarded as implied pledge of Australian co-operation in the event of America being involved in the Pacific was given by Mr. Richard Casey, Australian Minister in the United States in an address here on Friday.

"No one can tell what turn the war will take but I can assure you that Australia is ready to play its part in this extended field of operations if by evil chance this should come about," he declared.

Mr. Casey added, "I venture to believe that it is not a matter of indifference to you that there exists diametrically across the Pacific from you a large area peopled by a robust and friendly race with substantial forces of trained men and means and ability to provide most of their own munitions and weapons."—Reuter.

TWO ITALIAN TRANSPORT LINERS SUNK

LONDON, Jan. 17.

According to the Athens radio the Italian liners "Liguria" of 15,000 tons and "Lombardia" of 20,000 tons carrying troops to Albania were recently torpedoed and sunk in the Adriatic.

Italian prisoners were taken by Greeks.

STOP PRESS

CHIEF OF STAFF ARRESTED

CHUNGKING, Jan. 18.

The chief of staff of the Fourth Army, Chaolingpo, is also arrested. He is stated to have confessed that Yeh-Ting had decided to ignore the order from Chungking to move his troops from Kiangsu and had intended to set up a base in Nanking in Shanghai area, where his Communists would have been concentrated in order to absorb other Chinese units.—Reuter.

MOMENTOUS TALKS

ROME, Jan. 18.

While talks are taking place within the framework of the customary periodical meetings between Italy and Germany they are described in authoritative circles here as "of greater importance than any since the commercial agreement of February 1940." Transport problems and Axis relations with occupied countries are stated to be among the matters to be discussed.—Reuter.

ITAO-GERMAN TRADE TALKS

ROME.—Trade talks are expected to begin between Germany and Italy on Monday, according to an announcement made here. Dr. Clodius the German trade envoy, is coming to Rome with a delegation of not less than 35 assistants. The announcement says that the talks are expected to cover import and export quotas between Italy and Germany and German-occupied territories.

Italy needs large quantities of essential supplies from Germany. She is also dependent on coal from Germany. There have been recent reports that Germany is short of coal. It can, therefore, be assumed that the import and export quotas between Italy and Germany will cover the limited quantities available.

The Lyon's radio reported last night that the Italian railways had been placed at the disposal of the General staff for the transport of troops. Goods traffic had been entirely suspended until further notice.

FRENCH CABINET MEETS

LONDON.—According to the Lyons' radio the French Cabinet is meeting at six o'clock this evening under the presidency of Marshal Petain. It is thought that this would be an important meeting coming as it does after a barrage of German threats about the composition of Marshal Petain's Cabinet. The German-controlled press and radio in occupied France is demanding M. Laval's return to a dominant position in the Cabinet.

Germany's urgent need in the Mediterranean coupled with the realisation that German dive-bombers alone cannot do everything has led to an intensification of German pressure for the use of the French Fleet and French Mediterranean bases.

Herr Abetz is shortly expected at Vichy with new demands from Berlin.—Reuter.

ARRESTS IN U. P. & MAHARASHTRA

In U. P.:

BENARES, Jan. 18.—Mr. Devavati Sharma, General Secretary of the Benares D. C. C. and Mr. Uma Shanker Tewari, another Congress Worker, have been arrested for offering Satyagraha. —A. P.

MR. SAHAI RE-ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18:—Mr. Ganpat Sahai, Chairman, District Board Sultanpur, and member of the A. I. C. C. was again arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Rules at Fyzabad, according to a report received here.

Mr. Sahai, it will be recalled, was acquitted yesterday on appeal by the Session Judge Fyzabad, and released from the District Jail, Sultanpur.—A. P.

FIRST AHRAR SATYAGRAHI ARRESTED

MORADABAD, Jan. 17.

Syed Aleyali, the first Ahrar Satyagrahi was arrested in the afternoon after Juma prayers outside Juma Mosque under the Defence of India Rules.

Choudhri Prithvising and Pandit Munshilal Satved, were arrested.

Ramgopal Santsaran and Choudhri Shive Swaroopsingh were sentenced to one year's R. I. each —A. P.

DY. SPEAKER RELEASED

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18.

Mr. Abdul Hakeem, Deputy Speaker of the U.P. Assembly who had been sentenced till the rising of the court and fined Rs. 150, in default, to three months' S.I., has been released on furnishing the requisite fine, states a message from Basti.

At Saharanpur, Pandit Beeraballabh Tripathi, a member of the P.C.C. was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

10-YEAR-OLD SATYAGRAHI

Gives Notice To Magistrate

BAREILLY, Jan. 13.

Finding it impossible to conceal in his bosom the feelings of following in the footsteps of his father, Maulvi Abdul Wajid M.L.A. (Central), who is undergoing imprisonment for 18 months as a Satyagrahi, Master Imad Wa[illegible] went with his younger brother to the residence of the District Magistrate, Bareilly, and left a letter that he would offer Satyagraha on Monday, January 13, at 12 noon at the Town Hall.

The police reached the Town Hall to arrest this unknown hero. Master Imad who is about 10 years of age and is the second son of Maulvi Abdul Wajid was advised by his mother to obtain the permission of the Congress before going to offer Satyagraha.

Not knowing that the permission could be given only by Gandhiji, he visited the local Congress office and Congressmen in company of his younger brother for permission, but in vain.—"Hindustan Times".

In Maharashtra:

NASIK ARRESTS

NASIK:—Mr. Yeshwantrao B. Pimpalgaonkar, President of the Nasik District Congress Committee and a prominent Shroff of Nadia, was arrested on Friday for having offered Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans in the Tilak Chowk here, the arrest having been effected immediately after he shouted the slogans.

Mr. R. S. Patil, the Chairman of the Nasik District School Board, who was arrested at Nampur in Baglan Taluka for having offered Satyagraha there, last week, has been awarded a sentence of four months' simple imprisonment. Mr. Patil has been placed in the "C" Class.

The trial of Mr. Pimpalgaonkar and that of Mr. Babu Rao Kapu, a member of the M.P.C.C. who has also been arrested for having offered Satyagraha at Vinchoor in Niphad Taluka, is expected to be held in the Nasik Road Central Prison on the 20th instant.

In Tamil Nad:

OLD CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

SALEM, Jan. 17

Mr. B. K. Devayya, a 75-year old Congressman to Hosur, offered Satyagraha at Mukasi Barandur village, yesterday, and was arrested. He will be produced before the Hosur Joint Magistrate for trial.—A. P.

SALEM TOWN CONGRESS PRESIDENT GETS 3 MONTHS' R. I

SALEM, January 17

Mr R. S. Perumalswamy Chettiar, President Salem Town Congress Satyagraha Committee, who offered Satyagraha at Salem, yesterday by distributing anti War pamphlets was, today, sentenced by Sub-Divisional First Class Magistrate, Salem, to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He was placed in "C" class.—A P.

THAI PUTSCH HELD UP

HANOI, Jan. 17.

Thailand forces used artillery and tanks in an attempt to press forward into French Indo-China on Wednesday, according to a 'communique' issued by Admiral Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China to-day.

The "communique" says that 1,000 Thailand troops participated in the attack and endeavoured to seize French advanced posts west of Pakse, but were halted by the energetic action of small French Indo-China units.

On the same day French patrols west of Paklai cleared territory upto the border suffering only one casualty.—Reuter.

THAI-INDO-CHINESE CLASH

Rival Claims Of Boats Sunk And Damaged

BANGKOK, Jan. 18.

A communique issued here today reports that 600 French troops, members of an Indo-Chinese battalion, have been killed in a clash with Thai troops.

The communique also reports that in a naval and air battle yesterday two French warships were severely damaged.

French sources about the naval action last night state that two Thai war vessels had been sunk and a third damaged.

An earlier Bangkok message stated: Thai warships are reported to have routed French naval forces in an engagement in the Gulf of Siam. This and the news of military successes on the frontier has pleased Bangkok where the blackout has now been temporarily suspended.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION ESSENTIAL

Chairman Of Graduates' Conference Criticises Govt. Action

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail.)

An appeal for communal unity and the need for a common platform was stressed by Mr. Gurudas, presiding over the eighth session of the Osmania Graduates' Conference held on January 13 at the Town Hall. Unexpectedly the attendance was very thin and a large section of the press was invited for the Conference.

Sahibzada Mir Wazir Ali Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee referring to the conflict between civilisation and Nazism said that Nazis were making no difference between civil and military objectives and were carrying on destruction without even caring for international laws

Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur in declaring open the conference paid a glowing tribute to the activities of the Osmania Graduates' Association.

UNWELCOME PRACTICE

In his presidential address Mr. Gurudass dealt at length regarding various questions connected with the Osmania Graduates' Association and reviewed its activities as also that of the University. He took serious objection to the restrictions imposed upon the students joining the University and characterised it as unwholesome practice unparalleled in the history of educational institutions. As regards compulsory primary education, the chairman referred to the draft bills prepared by two members of the local legislature which were not allowed to be introduced on the plea that Government itself was busy in drafting its own bill. He said that compulsory primary education was essential in the interests of the State in turning out better citizens. Pleading for an amalgamation of the All Hyderabad Educational Conference and the Peoples' Educational Conference, he deplored the existing conditions of the State. Laying emphasis on Urdu he felt sorry that this language which was also the State and Court language was being relegated to background though the Government was spending enormous amount on making it popular.

In conclusion, the [illegible] pleaded for communal unity and hoped that the unity talks which were being carried on would be fruitful

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—A match for a 47 year widower earning Rs. 340 monthly as Railway employee. Without any encumbrances. An educated Brahman virgin or virgin widow of about 30 years would be preferred. W. N. Sharma, Forest Officer, Amraoti. (1408)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Unsurpassed Tuition in incredibly short time in all branches of Scientific Tailoring; Dummy Construction; Clothes Cleaning. Postal Tuition a Speciality. All Grades of London Diploma awarded. Prof. Sumpige Shamarao, 143, Princess Street, Bombay. (14103)

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg.. Golpitha, Bombay. (13995)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Gentlemen suffering from sexual debility, nocturnal emissions, or any other private disease are advised to write in detail for sure and permanent cure to Kaviraj Bawa Mohinder Singh, 6 Mirdard Road, New Delhi. (14100)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

A Cotton Expert Requires Capital 2 to 5 lacs for guaranteed profitable cotton business. Capital secure. Terms very favourable. Apply Box No. 14123, "Bombay Chronicle."

Foodstuffs Rates

Fair retail prices of several articles of foodstuffs in Bombay city published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay, for the week beginning from Friday, the 17th Jan. 1941:

Article	Rate per Paylee As.ps.
Rice (Country)—	
Jirasal (Bhiwandi) No. 1 quality	11 0
to	11 6
Jirasal (Bhiwandi) No. 2 quality	10 0
to	10 6
Jirasal (Bhiwandi) No. 3 quality	9 0
to	9 6
Rice (Burma)—	
Small Mill	8 0
Madhia Mandla	8 6
to	9 0
Madhia ordinary	8 3
Patni	6 0
to	8 0
Wheat Khandwa No. 2	9 0
Wheat Yellow (Nasik)	7 9
Wheat Pissi Butki (Punjab)	7 6
Jowar Sholapur Yellow	5 6
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1	6 3
Bajri Kalpi ordinary	6 0
Gram Banda	6 6
Gram Shahpura	7 9
Turdal Cawnpore dry	8 0
Turdal Surat Oiled Superior	11 0
Masur Dal Superior	9 0
Chana Dal No. 1	8 3
Mung Chinai No. 2	10 6
	Per lb.
Ghee Hatras	14 3
Ghee Porbunder	16 0
Til Oil	3 3
Cocoanut Oil	2 9
Groundnut Oil	2 6
Sugar Java (large grain)	2 9
Sugar Java (small grain)	2 6
Indian Sugar	2 3
	1 box
Wimco Matches 40 sticks	0 3
	2 boxes
Wimco Matches 60 sticks	0 9

IN
FOURTH
GLORIOUS WEEK
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
Mighty Emotional Picture
PUJA
Directed by A. R. KARDAR
Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR & SITARA
PATHE
3-30, 6 30, 10 p. m.

6 SIXTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
A SOCIAL with a MESSAGE!
FILM CORPORATION'S
"QAIDI"
Starring:
RAMOLA, NANDREKAR, MEHTAB, WASTI.
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun., at 2 p. m.

GONORRHOEA CURED
OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.—
Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.),
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1941
New York: Jan. 18.

Previous closing	10.39
To-day's opening	10.40
Difference	+1
To-day's closing	10.36
Difference	—3

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 180/8
Broach July/August	Rs. 185/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941
Liverpool: Jan 18.

Previous closing	8.34
To-day's opening	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Jan. 18.

New York cotton was moderately active on scattered support influenced by strength of securities, but pending developments in Washington the market activity was restrained.

Trading in March began at 10.40, i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade fixing, but the enquiry soon tapered off with subsequent trend being somewhat easier under week-end liquidation. March receded to 10.38. Subsequently it further declined on renewed selling and finally closed at 10.36.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—
March 10.40/40
May 10.45/45
July 9.92/92

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—
American January (8.30) Closed
American March (8.37) Closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.11) Closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.07) Closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: Jan. 18.

Castorseeds Jan/Feb unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta January February (£18 9/16 quoted) Closed
Linseed La Plata February (£11 5/8) quoted) Closed
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan/Feb (£17 1/4 quoted) Closed

JUTES
Dundee January (£45) Closed
Lightning January (£39) Closed

RUBBER
Spot (12 3/8d paid) Closed.
Forward January March (12 3/8d paid and value) Closed.

LONDON METALS
Tin (£257 1/2 buyers, £257 3/4 sellers. Steady) Closed.
Electric Copper (£62) Closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) Closed.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Jan 18

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
Shipment December Rs. 8-10-0 F B H
Shipment March Rs. 8-8-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-1-0 to 14-12-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-13-0 to 15-10-0
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: Jan. 18.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	773	47,542	38,777
Central India	2,476	31,836	38,712
Barsi and Nagar	1,145	44,744	78,476
Hyderabad/Gaorani	845	14,641	32,790
Berar	1,221	133,541	159,487
Central Provinces	1,199	19,477	36,766
Total Oomras	7,659	291,781	385,008
Dholeras	1,419	17,272	22,831
N.-W. Provinces		465	20,142
Rajputana	79	1,760	19,687
Sind-Punjab	3,286	221,881	231,383
Broach	101	9,205	1,708
Coompta & Dharwar		27,086	14,350
Westerns-Northerns		28,087	14,797
Cocoanada		239	50
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		522	1,204
Total	12,644	598,288	711,110
Arrived by road to 16th Jan. 1941		97,250	85,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 17-1-41	2568000	5469000
Receipts yesterday 17-1-41	?	65000
Export to date 17-1-41	629000	3665000
Stock at Ports 17-1-41	3451000	3306000
Stock at interior towns do.	3292000	3123000
Stock at Liverpool 17-1-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 17-1-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 17-1-41	7789000	10244000
Quantity out of sight 17-1-41	.....	.....

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan 18

Castorseeds May—		
Opening	Rs.	30 14 0
Highest		31 4 0
Lowest		30 14 0
Closing		31 0 0
Groundnuts February—		
Opening		26 1 0
Highest		26 3 0
Lowest		26 1 0
Closing		26 2 0
Cottonseeds January—		
Opening		19 10 0
Highest		19 11 0
Lowest		19 9 0
Closing		19 10 0
Cottonseeds May—		
Opening		18 10 3
Highest		18 13 0
Lowest		18 9 3
Closing		18 13 0
Groundnuts May—		
Opening		26 10 6
Highest		26 11 0
Lowest		26 9 0
Closing		26 10 0

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: Jan. 18.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: Jan. 18.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London: Jan. 18.
T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: Jan. 18.
The following cable was received from London:—
Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER
London: Jan. 18.
Spot (23 1/4d) Closed
Forward (23 3/16d) Closed

LONDON GOLD
London: Jan. 18.
Yondon Gold (£8/8/0) Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Jan. 18.
London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1 6) 1 6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/4 to 0-3 5/8) 0-3 3/16 to 0-3 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1 2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: Jan. 18.
There was no trading during the night session.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS: Jan. 18.

Business was of a moderate nature in the local Stock Exchange. Securities were steady, while Plantings showed no appreciable change. In the Miscellaneous issues Mysore Papers have advanced to Rs. 14 otherwise the market displayed no features.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day are:—

Cambodias ordy 9/2, Kollegal 8/2, Vasanta ordy 112, Mettur 131, Cochin Malabar ordy 6/8 c d, Tropicals 17/10, Midlands 5/1, 5/3, Rajagiri 5/5, Ayer Manis pref 101, Ayer Manis ordy 8/8, Nilambur 10/8, 10/2, Cochin Rubber 17, Travancores 7/14, Nilgiri Neerugundi ory 1/3, Malankaras 35, Balanoor Tea ordy 9/10, S M E C 1st pref 12/13, S M E C 2nd pref 11/14 s o l, Mysore Paper 13/14, 14, Andhra Cement pref 103, Mysore Chemicals 15/4, 15/6, Mettur Chemical defd 2/2, 2/3.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay: Jan. 18.

Yarn No.	February	April	June
6 1/2s.	127	128	129
10 1/2s.	148	148	149
20 1/2s.	187	186	186
40s.	268	269	270

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 17

3 per cent	£83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	£96 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	£101 3/4
4 per cent 1948/5 3	£105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	£103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	£112 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	£104 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	£98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£77 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	£113 7/8

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay: Jan. 18.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.:—	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	75 8 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15 per candy	76 8 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	79 0 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	81 0 0
Ginger bleached per cwt	15 8 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per candy	14 0 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	14 8 0

LONDON SEEDS
London, Jan 17

Rozario Santa Fe Jan/Feb quoted	20/3
Barletta Russo	not quoted
South Australian Jan/Feb quoted	26

LONDON RUBBER
London, Jan 17

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers	12 5/16

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, Jan 18

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 65 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 79 8 0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Jan 17

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£83 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£96 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£109 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£77 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 7/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£112 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London Reg.	£82
National Bank of India	£32

On The Air

SUNDAY, JANUARY 19.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Azim Prem Ragi. 5-20 Master Krishna Chandra. 5-30 Hanuman Prasad. 5-45 Zohra Jan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 An approach to the fine arts. 8 D. V. Paluskar. 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Zohra Jan. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Azim Prem Ragi. 10 Birha ke geet. 10-25 D. V. Paluskar. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Siddheshwaribai. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Songs from the screen. 9-45 Vithalrao Gurav. 10-30 Lalita Venkatram. 10-50 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11 Amanat Ali. 11-25 Azmat Bai. 11-45 Vat Tora on Tabla. 12 noon Mirabai Badker. 12-30 p.m. Orchestral melodies. 12-40 Dinanath. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Three Stars. 1-10 Deen-Bandhu. 1-20 Thumri-Bhairavin. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Dinanath. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Master Hamid. 5-45 Vithalrao Gurav. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Mirabai Badker. 6-40 Aix sextet. 6-50 Devotional mood. 7 Azmatbai. 7-15 String music. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Lalita Venkatram. 7-50 Instrumental music. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-10 The week in sport. 8-45 Marathi news-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Armas Jarnefelt Conducts Orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 For all tastes. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Dinanath. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Flute Solo. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Instrumental music. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Readings from Marathi books. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Amanat Ali. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Vithalrao Gurav. 9-10 Lalita Venkatram. 9-25 Dinanath. 9-35 Mirabai Badker. 9-55 Radio Quartet. 10 Jasoos. 10-30 Amanat Ali.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Abha Gupta. 5-10 Rathin Rudra. 5-20 Abha Gupta. 5-35 Rathin Rudra. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Gan-o-Baina. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Sheila Sarkar. 7-40 Programme of Santi Niketan. Mystic songs of Rabindranath. 8-20 Ashesh Banerjee. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Towards victory. 1. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Czechoslovakian music.

C.-in-C.'S TALK TO INDIAN TROOPS

NEW DELHI: Jan. 18.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will broadcast a talk to Indian troops in the Middle East at 10-30 p.m. (I.S.T.) on Monday (Jan. 20). The talk, which will be followed by a translation in Hindustani, will be broadcast by the Delhi Station of the A. I. R. on 31.3 metres.—A. P.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 17

Broach A/M highest 181 1/2 lowest 179 3/4 closing 180 1/2

Broach J/A highest 187 1/4 lowest 185 closing 185 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 152 lowest 150 1/2 closing 151 3/4

Oomra March highest 151 1/2 lowest 150 1/4 closing 151

Oomra May highest 154 lowest 152 3/4 closing 153 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 126 1/2 lowest 125 1/4 closing 126 1/2

Bengal March highest 126 lowest 125 1/2 closing 125 1/2

Bengal May highest 127 1/2 lowest 126 1/2 closing 127

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 17

UPPERS:—

January	10.44+1
March	10.46+2
May	10.49+2
July	10.52+2
November	10.47+2

GIZA NO. 2:—

January	11.13—1
March	11.10—2
May	11.06—2
July	11.06—2
November	11.08—2

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 421 penny points at 1/6

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 408 penny points at 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 348 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 317 cent points at 331

Record Rise In New Great Mill Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES RISE

Brisk Buying And Cheerful Tone

Bombay, Jan 18

The local share bazar opened quiet to-day and during the early part of the session there was scattered buying and selling which resulted in small changes either way, but later on the market improved with general buying

The market has a special fancy for cotton shares, and there is sustained demand which imparts steady tone. To-day there was some important buying in New Great Mill shares which rise to Rs. 403. This impressive buying created better feeling and there was a general improvement in all speculative counters.

It is now a long time that cash and forward quotations of several important scrips are quoted at wide disparity and soon the market adjusts to normal ratings, investor will find himself in a more secured position.

The abundant supply of money at cheap rates during the busy period of marketing of crops, acts as a stimulating influence on the Giltedged market. Even the industrial section is also deriving some benefit from this direction, and if there was not the seasonal Budget uncertainty, prices would have reached moderately higher level. This goes to indicate that the market is somewhat suppressed and with constructive developments eventually higher prices will be reached.

On Friday, the Wall Street market sagged under sporadic selling and closed easy with confidence impaired by the background of disquieting elements including war taxation and Washington developments.

Towards the close there was brisk business and the market was cheerful and registered sharp rise. New Greats made a record rise and Steel shares moved up rapidly under growing buying. The tone of the market was firm at the close.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Jan. 18.

100	Ahm. Advance	265	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1052	8
100	CENTURY	374	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	291	0
100	COLABA	161	8

NO BUSINESS IN COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The Bombay Cotton and Mahajan Markets were officially open, but no business was done.

100	Coorla	99	0
250	David	22	0
250	Dawn	346	4
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	8
100	FINLAY	169	0
100	GOKAK	204	0
1000	Hindustan	1905	0
100	Indore	42	8
100	Khatau	129	6
100	KOHINOOR	382	0
250	LAXMI	207	0
100	MORARJI	208	0
250	Model	76	0
50	MYSORE	112	0
200	NEW GREAT	402	0
100	Oosmanshahi	45	0
100	Phoenix	255	0
25	Sassoon Silk	85	0
1000	Sholapur X.D.	2765	0
50	SIMPLEX	97	8
100	SWADESHI	258	0
100	SWAN	153	0
500	Vishnu	1262	8
1000	Western	1050	0
	BANKS		
50-100	BARODA	105	0
25-50	CENTRAL	45	2
500	IMPERIAL	1600	0
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	393	12
50-100	India	139	4
100	RESERVE BANK	105	8
5	UNION	6	9	0
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	145	0
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	605	0
15-100	JUPITER	12	12
20	Mercantile	60	0
15-75	NEW INDIA	40	4
200	Oriental	3905	0
15-50	Vulcan	8	0
	ELECTRIC		
100	AHMD. OLD	173	12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1640	0
10	AJMER	11	11
50	BOMBAY TRAM	132	0
100	Bombay Suburban X.D.	180	0
10	Broach	13	6
100	Karachi	215	0
100	Poona	215	0
100	Surat	178	12
100	TATA HYDRO	177	0
1000	TATA POWER	1535	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	990	0
100	C. Province	102	0
100	Dhond Baramati	98	0
100	Gujarat	103	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	60	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	104	0
500	Tapti Valley	685	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corporation	5	4	6
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	3	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	30	4
10	SHIVRAJPUR	35	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1860	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan 18

Bombay Dyeing (1041/4) 1037 1040 1036 1042 1041 1048 1052

Century (368) 367 365 368 370/8 374

Central India (288) 286 287 288 290 291

Kohinoor (377/8) 377 378 376 379 382

New Great (379/8) 378 382 390 396 398 401 405 402

Simplex (96/8) 96 97 98 97/8

Swadeshi (254/8) 254 255 254 256 258

Associated Cement (145) 144/8 143/8 144/8 145

Andhra (1640) 1640

Tram Ord (132) 132

Tata Hydro (177) 177

Tata Power (1497/8) 1497 1505 1512 1535 1545 1535

T Steel Defd (1830) 1822 1817 1827 1820 1832 1837 1835 1865 1860

T Steel Ord (361) 360 361 362 365 366 367

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (149/4) 149/12

Bellapur (205/8) 205

B Steam (297) 297 300 305 314

B Burma (523/12) 522 521 523 526 525

75	TATA STEEL ORD.	367	0
10	Steel Corporation	18	14
	MISCELLANEUUS		
100	ALCOCK	530	0
10	Air Services	4	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR X.D.	205	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	590	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	314	0
125	B. BURMA	525	0
50	B. Burma Cont.	182	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	5	0
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100	IND. BLEACHING	117	8
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	45	12
100	Ind. Radio Def.	414	6
100	Indian Radio Ord.	455	0
100	Port Canning	83	12
80	PREMIER CON.	96	0
15	SCINDIA	20	2
25	Tata Oil Mill	41	0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1508	12
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	300	0
7	p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.)	76	14
5	p.c. Cent. India (T.F.)	625	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	117	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	110	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1575	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	730	0
	DEBENTURES		
3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
58	p.c. Sholapur	76	4

NO BUSINESS ON INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan 18

The Indian Stock Exchange was open to-day but no business was done.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 18.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 86-8

3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes 95-1

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/4

3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 98-8

3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 93-10

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-1

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108-4

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104/8

3 per cent War Bonds 1945 101-13

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113

TAX FREE LOANS.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-6

4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 114-8

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B. P. T. 1974 107-12

4 per cent M Deb 1859 107-8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 116

6 per cent M Deb 1954 127

6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone.—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 18

LONDON:

B. C. RATES:—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 17th July

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 17th July.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 17th July

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 332 3/4

Bank's buying T T 329 3/4

Bank's buying D D 328

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal

Bank's buying T T 77 nominal

Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/4

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 21 3/4

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 187 3/4

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

Forecast, Research And Ginning Problems Discussed

BOMBAY, Friday

The Indian Central Cotton Committee discussed problems connected with forecast, research and ginning of cotton, at its 43rd Meeting today. Mr. P. M. Khareghat, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, presided.

FOREIGN MATTER IN BALES

In a discussion about ways and means to check the presence of foreign matter in Indian cotton bales, the Committee agreed with the views of its local sub-committee that other provinces should be requested to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act on the same lines as Bombay and the C. P. in order to provide for licensing of ginning and pressing factories and for penalising the presence in cotton bales of cotton seed, cotton waste and foreign matter.

In connection with the technological research the Committee decided that it was unnecessary to carry out tests on Kopak variety as it had no commercial value.

The Committee expressed its inability to accept the proposals of the United Provinces Government, as regards the investigating the spinning, sizing and finishing properties of short staple cotton in that province. They also directed that the Director of the Technological Laboratory should examine them with a view to ascertaining the extent to which that work could be carried at Matunga.

NO BUSINESS IN LINSEED AND WHEAT

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The Linseed and Wheat Putia was officially open to-day, but no business was done.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan 18

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London Spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/4d. and 23 3/16d. respectively. There was very small business and the market was dull. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 7/16d. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	Rs. 42 0 6
Maha	42 0 6
Sovereigns	28 6 0

SILVER

Ready	62 14 0
Maha	62 12 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 17

Spot	23 1/4
Forward	23 3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 17

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 17

T T London on:—

New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.80
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.96

CROSS RATES:—

Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 18th inst.

Shanghai London 0/3 5/8 18th inst.

New York London 4.03 1/2 17th inst.

London Java 7.58/62 17th inst.

London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 17th inst.

London Switzerland 17.30/40 17th inst.

London Stockholm 16.85/95 17th inst.

London Japan 1/2 1/2 17th inst.

London Canada 4.43/47 17th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady. Dull.

Gold £8-8-0 17th inst.

Silver London Ready 23 1/4 17th inst.

Silver London Forward 23 3/16 17th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 15th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1/16 per cent. 17th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 17th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money Call:—Small enquiry.

3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 3/4 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

ALL-INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

(By J. C. Maitra)

GAUS MAHOMED SUPREME

Despite the terrible condition of Europe and the woeful situation in this country, sporting events are still being staged everywhere with all their glamour and enthusiasm. The latest were the East India Tennis Championships at Calcutta and the All-India Championships at Baroda. Almost all the leading Indian players were seen in action, either at the former centre or at the latter place. In fact, most of them had gathered at Baroda to support the National Tournament. There is no doubt the generous hospitality of the Gaekwar held an attraction for them too. The only outstanding absentees were S.L.R. Sawhney and J. M. Mehta who had practically swept the board at Calcutta between them. Perhaps they were prevented from participating in the all-India affairs by reasons beyond their control and that is a pity.

ABSENT STARS

The foreign stars, who are in India at present, Kukuljevic and Ellmer, did not make the journey to Barcda after their defeats at the Eastern Capital. Were they afraid of a worse fate in the West? I do not think so. They must have been held up by other considerations as well. Whatever that may be the National Championships would have been more colourful if these four players had found their way to Baroda to battle for the crowns. I am asked why Ghaus Mahomed and others did not compete in the Calcutta Tournament this year? Was it because of the dispute over the dates for the All-India Competition in which Bengal claimed the preference? I don't think so. It may be true in some cases but not all.

RANKING AT BOTTOM

However that may be, the fact remains that some of the outstanding players in the country do not make a special effort to meet one another as frequently as possible. On the other hand, they try to avoid a collision between themselves lest they should lose their reputation to one another. Aren't they following the professional wrestlers in this respect? The ranking is at the bottom of this mischief. England found it out and stopped the ranking business altogether. The A.I.L.T.A. should do the same. We may then see our stalwarts fighting each other more often and that will undoubtedly contribute to the raising of our national standard higher and higher.

BETTER DONE AWAY WITH

Strictly speaking our ranking business is a farce and the sooner it is done away with the better for the game and the players concerned. What is the earthly good of parading a list when the data for ranking is far from satisfactory? I hope the A.I.L.T.A. would waste no more time and energy over it. Once the ambition of topping the list and the fear of relegation goes, the players would find ways and means to participate in as many tournaments as possible. And the tournament committees in different parts of the country would find little difficulty in entertaining them all. Most of them having burnt their fingers are now afraid to invite them at an exorbitant cost!

TRIPLE CROWN FOR GHAUS

In the National Championships Ghaus Mahomed reigned supreme. Depending on his own prowess, he claimed the Singles Crown. And aided by Yudhistir Singh and Miss M. P. Dubash, he annexed both the doubles. So overwhelming was his superiority that he did not concede a single set to any of his opponents. C. W. Barker of Bangalore, Dilip K. Bose of Calcutta and Iftikhar Ahmed of Lahore fell to him one after the other in the final stages without any serious opposition. In the doubles, too, he had practically his own way, supported as he was by two versatile colleagues.

UNCHALLENGED SUPREMACY

There is not the least doubt that Ghaus stands foremost in the Tennis World of India at present. The player, who could have seriously challenged his supremacy, after Sawhney, was Y. R. Savur. But the South Indian player could never attain the heights which his talents and built promised. But in doubles Ghaus has still serious rivals in Sawhney and Jimmy Mehta. If these two had entered with their usual partners, Ghaus would have found in them heavy barriers in the achievement of his objects. However, it was not Ghaus's fault that some of his rivals had stayed away. He was full value for his victories and deserves to be complimented on the comfortable manner he attained them.

Mr. Ardeshar Edulji Bengali, the well-known Persian scholar, and social worker, who died of heart-failure lately, at his Bombay residence.

IFTIKHAR'S FINE SHOW

Another player who should be highly praised, is Iftikhar Ahmed. This youngster has steadily risen in the ladder. It was no wonder therefore, that he managed to enter all the three finals he was entitled to. In the men's doubles he was ably partnered by the veteran D. N. Capoor, and in the mixed by Miss Laura Woodbridge. After having conquered Ghaus Mahomed on previous occasions he was expected to put up a gallant fight against him, but he went down rather tamely. Apparently the Indian Ace was in no mood to allow him any rope. However, if Iftikhar keeps his head on his shoulders, he should rise higher still in the Lawn Tennis World.

RISING STARS SHINE

Three other youngsters who shone brightly were Dilip Bose, Barker and Yudhistir Singh. The last-named succumbed to Iftikhar Ahmed rather unaccountably in the singles semi-finals after having the match almost in his pocket. Inconsistency seems to play a large part in his fights. It must be due to vacillating temperament. Yudhistir should make every effort to gain stricter control over his moods. Further improvement was expected from M. V. Bobbjee, the South Indian hope. But he did not appear to have made much headway since his last debut on the all-India stage. Needless to mention, Bombay was nowhere in the picture—a fact the B.P.L.T.A. would do well to take a serious note of.

LEELA'S SUZERAINTY.

The prestige of the "Urbs prima in India" was upheld by Miss Leela Row. For the sixth time she claimed the suzerainty of the women's singles. After the lapse of two years ago, she has fully regained her form and there was no one among her sex who could wrest a set from her. But she could not perform equally well in the doubles events like Ghaus Mahomed. In the women's doubles she managed to reach the final round with the assistance of her singles rival, Mehroo Dubash. Here Miss K. Haji, a Bombay player, partnered by Miss Doreen Sansoni of Ceylon got the better of them. Incidentally Miss Haji is coming on exceedingly well. In a year or two she would become one of the strongest contenders for the all-India titles.

GIRLS BACKWARD STILL!

In the mixed doubles Leela, coupled with Kunwar Krishnan, succumbed to Laura Woodbridge and Iftikhar Ahmed in the penultimate round. Although Laura reached the final stage in this event she could not do so either in the singles or doubles. She lost in the semi-finals in both the events. Isn't she going downward now? Well, that is so in most of the cases. And that is bound to be when new stars arise on the horizon. Unfortunately we are not having many of the latter and that, too, of a high calibre. Indian girls are still very backward in taking up this game as in other branches of sport. Unless and until our schools and colleges pay greater attention, this game cannot spread and improve quickly.

WASTED EFFORTS

The All-India Lawn Tennis' Association is making praiseworthy efforts to raise the standard of tennis in this country. The inauguration of a Juniors' Tournament is a step in the right direction. It has also arranged for their coaching in every part of the country by an expert like Ranbir Singh. I do not know what Ranbir or the Association can do if suitable youngsters do not come up for training. I realise that the very important factor in the shape of finance comes in the way of the educational institutions and the students. Our clubs are also very reluctant to encourage this game owing to its prohibitive costs. If we had clubs specially for the development of tennis, we might secure better results.

DARK PROSPECTS

It seems everything will be at a standstill as long as the war lasts. The question of supply of the tennis balls has been an extremely difficult one for some time. The prices have gone up abnormally high and even then they are not easily available. Tournaments are being stopped on this score. It will not be at all surprising if we have to stop play altogether for want of balls. That will be a serious setback to the progress of the game. But that cannot be helped. Balls are not produced in this country. As long as we are dependent on foreign supply we have to accept the situation as it arises. It will be futile to suggest their production in India now, as the machinery for manufacturing them is non-existent here. Let us hope, therefore, the war will come to an end soon.

FILM ADVISORY BOARD

NEW DELHI, Jan 18

The setting up of a Film Advisory Board is announced. Its functions will be to advise Government on publicity through the medium of the film and to assist in the production, importation and distribution of suitable films. The headquarters of the Board will be in Bombay and its composition will be as follows:—

Mr. J. B. Wadia (Wadia Movietone Co., Bombay) Chairman.

Mr. C. B. Newbery (20th Century-Fox Corp (India) Ltd., Bombay), Vice-Chairman.

Government Representative: Mr. H. W. Smith, J.P. ('Times of India', Bombay).

Mr. M. B. Billimoria (Messrs. M. B. Billimoria and Co., Bombay).

Rai Bahadur Chunilal (The Bombay Talkies Ltd., Bombay).

Mr. Harish Chandra (Motion Picture Distributors, Delhi).

Mr. B. Chimanlal Desai (National Studios Ltd., Bombay).

Khan Bahadur Gulam Dossani (Calcutta).

Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy (Photophone Equipments Ltd., Bombay).

Mr. Kapurchand Mehta (Messrs. Kapurchand Ltd., Bombay).

Mr. Jagat Narayan (Jagat Talkies Distributors, Delhi).

Mr. N. Dalsukh Pancholi (Empire Talkie Distributors, Lahore).

Mr. B. K. Pai (Famous Pictures Ltd., Bombay).

Mr. A. Rowland-Jones (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer India Ltd., Bombay).

Mr. G. F. Reardon (British Distributors India Ltd., Calcutta).

Mr. M. T. Rajen (Vel Pictures Ltd., Madras).

Mr. V. Shantaram (Prabhat Film Co., Poona).

Mr. A. A. Walter (Warner Bros.—First National Pictures, Bombay).

Mr. Alexander Shaw.

The Board shall have the authority to co-opt additional members as and when necessary.—A.P.

Modern Swayamvar

(Continued From Page 10)

circumstances he was pleased to find himself alone with the simply dressed person he mistook for Shyam Sunder. When the interview ended with such satisfactory results he was quite elated. He was about to hail Madan Mohan when Shyam Sunder approached them. Under the impression he was addressing Madan Mohan, he said to Shyam Sunder: "Your friend has promised to come to tea to-morrow. I wish you also to come."

When Bindu Madhav left them, Madan Mohan said to his friend: "I have good news for you lad. You can pack up your kit and get ready to sail. You can do the pilgrimage to Vienna and many other places besides." "Are you mad? The fatty sums to have cast a spell on you, while I was away" said Shyam Sunder. "The dear old lad, he is too simple. It is I that have cast a spell on him. I have persuaded him to marry his daughter to you and present you in addition with a cheque for twenty thousand rupees. In return you are expected to come with me to-morrow to his place for tea, answer to the name of Madan Mohan, and accept the offering of flowers from the lovely damsel in confirmation of the espousal. So look sharp, my lad" said Madan Mohan. "Suppose the girl is ugly" objected Shyam Sunder. "You need the shackels. What if she is not a beauty She will be all the more dutiful on that account", replied Madan Mohan. "Of course if you want to back out you can tell them you are not the real Madan Mohan. They will surely release you then." "What if they find out the truth without my telling them?" said Shyam Sunder. "The mistake is Bindu Madhav's" said Madan Mohan "I did not land him into it. He has assured me that he wishes to marry his daughter to my friend under any circumstances. He is a simple fellow and a good one too. I do not think he would go back on his word."

It was agreed between the friends, whatever the outcome, they would see it through.

Next day at 4 p.m. the two young men presented themselves at the address given by Bindu Madhav. The place was more imposing than they expected. Bindu Madhav himself was there to receive them. He led the guests to an inner room which was tastefully furnished in the English way as a drawing room, tea things were ready and waiting on a small table on one side. Hindu Madhav made them sit down and announced that his daughter would be there in a few minutes. The young men were not in a mood for conversation and listened to Bindu Madhav without comment. There was a slight noise and both the young men looked up. What they saw took their breath away. In the door-way stood a girl of about eighteen, the loveliest they had ever seen. To Madan Mohan she appeared as in a dream. Was this Shakuntala come to life? She had the lotus eyes, the rose-bud lips, the dark glistening hair worn in a graceful knot at the back encircled with snow-white flowers. In a snow-white silken saree with broad dark borders she looked the purest of God's creation. As if conscious of the impression she had created, she lingered for a fleeting moment. She slowly descended the steps and approached. With joined hands, she bowed to them. Bindu Madhav presented her thus: "Gentlemen, my daughter Premalata Devi." "Prema, this is Mr. Madan Mohan (pointing to Shyam Sunder) and this (pointing on to Madan Mohan) is his great friend Mr. Shyam Sunder", said the father to Premalata.

The two young men bowed and returned her salutations. Premalata took the chair beside the tea-table and began to pour out the tea—Shyam Sunder with a slight proprietorial air moved to her side to help her serve the tea and dainties.

Madan Mohan was silent. He had at last found the girl of his adoration. But of what avail was it to him, now that he had schemed to hand her over to his friend, Shyam Sunder. Romance had come too late. Fate had played the foulest trick on him. Instead of accepting what destiny had in store, he had dared to take a hand and arrange life as he though he would have it. This was the reward of his interference. Shyam Sunder seemed to be making an impression already on the girl with his gay talk. So far as he was concerned it was all up. The tea-party dragged on and seemed endless. At last they got up about to leave. Shyam Sunder who was gay thus far, was puzzled. He bowed and saluted her. She returned his salutation. He moved to the door.

Madan Mohan, who had been immurred in his own thoughts and oblivious to all that happened, now moved forward towards her. There was in Premalata's hand a lovely rose of the purest white. It appeared as if she was inhaling the sweet smell—so near was it to her face. As Madan Mohan approached, it slipped from her fingers. She made no move to retrieve it. So perforce Madan Mohan had to bend down and pick it up. As he did so it suddenly dawned on him that the flower was meant for him. Oh! joy, had Providence after all heard his silent prayers! He faced the girl. She did not seem to expect its return.

So Madan Mohan said with a smile, "Is this for me?" She bowed assent. "This lovely offering makes me the happiest of men" said Madan Mohan entranced. "My happiness is no less" was the sweet answer. "I am afraid such joy cannot last" said Madan Mohan. "I have deceived you". "I do not feel deceived" replied Premalata. "I am not so poor—" continued Madan Mohan. "Money means nothing to me" interrupted Premalata.

Madan Mohan's cup of bliss was full. He had always the feeling of being hunted for his wealth. Here was a girl who thought him poor, who had met him for the first time and yet preferred him to the other man. She was as good as she was beautiful. He was eager to communicate his good fortune to his sister. So he hurriedly bid good-bye to the girl and her father and left them.

Outside Shyam Sunder was waiting impatiently for him. Shyam Sunder felt there was a hitch somewhere. When Madan Mohan arrived at last, he said to Shyam Sunder "My dear friend I am sorry I ever brought into this. It is said that the best laid schemes of mice and men go all aglay. Mine for you have gone the self same way, though for me they have ended happily. If money could make amends, if travel would make you forget, my wealth is at your disposal. I cannot thank you enough for bringing me the greatest happiness of my life".

Shyam Sunder wished to be left alone and so they parted.

Madan Mohan's sister was glad to see him return so happy and radiant. "My dear brother, why can't you agree to marry my friend. She is the loveliest and best girl in town" said Snehalata. "No, dear sister, it cannot be" replied Madan Mohan. "If she is such a paragon, she will have no difficulty in securing a good husband." "But dear brother she will not marry anyone but you" said Snehalata. "It is strange that she should desire to marry one about whom she knows nothing" answered Madan Mohan. "She knows all there is to know—from me" said Snehalata. "She has not even seen me" said Madan Mohan. "She has seen you when you attended our college function last month. You were in the crowd of relatives and friends in the college hall" replied Snehalatta. "Our regard must be mutual. I have not seen her. I have no desire to be caught by any damsel even though she is your friend. Besides, it is too late. I have met the girl I love, and I shall marry her" said Madan Mohan.

At this Snehalata was aghast. She begged her brother to consider well before he thought of another girl. She cannot be so good as her friend. He may rue his choice of a stranger later on. "I shall never regret my step" said Madan Mohan "your friend has heard only a biased sisterly account of me. She knows I am rich. She believes she will be happy with me. But she may change. The girl I am going to marry thought I was a poor man. She saw me for the first time. But yet she preferred me to my friend, and is ready to overlook all my faults. You must meet her. She is a vision so lovely I do not believe there ever can be another like her. She is good too. Your friend cannot excel my Premalata".

"What did you say her name was" questioned Snehalata. "Premalata, daughter of Bindu Madhav". A peal of laughter greeted this statement. "That is my friend, you dear idiot" said Snehalata between laughter and tears. "I am so glad. You are well and truly caught".

(THE END).

DEATHLESS DEEDS OF HEROISM

(Continued from Page 3)

No. 501 Lance-Naik Lala, V.C., 41st Dorags, Village Parob Hamirpur, District Kangra.

DEED OF VALOUR

For the most conspicuous bravery finding a British Officer of another Regiment lying close to the enemy, he dragged him into a temporary shelter, which he himself had made and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men.

After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant, and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance-Naik Lala insisted on going out to his Adjutant and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once, when this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer, and stayed with him till just before dark, when he returned to the shelter.

After dark he carried the first wounded Officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher, carried back his Adjutant.

He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

* * * *

No. 1685 Rifleman Gobar Singh Negi, V.C., 2nd Battalion, 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles, Village Manjaur Tehri, District Garhwal.

DEED OF VALOUR

For most conspicuous bravery on the 10th March 1915, at Neuve Chapelle. During our attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs, who entered their main trench and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

* * * *

No. 4146 Rifleman (now Naik) Karanbahadur Rana, V.C., 2-3rd Q.A.O. Gurkha Rifles, Village Litung, District Baghlund. (Retd).

DEED OF VALOUR

For most conspicuous bravery, resource in action under adverse conditions, and utter contempt for danger.

During an attack he, with a few other men, succeeded under intense fire, in creeping forward with a Lewis gun, in order to engage an enemy machine-gun which had caused severe casualties to officer and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action.

No. 1 of the Lewis gun opened fire, and was shot immediately. Without a moment's hesitation Rifleman Karanbahadur pushed the dead man off the gun, and in spite of bombs thrown at him, and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine-gun crew; then, switching his fire and to the enemy bombers and rifleman in front of him, he silenced their fire. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which on two occasions prevented the gun from firing. During the remainder of the day he did magnificent work and when a withdrawal was ordered, he assisted with covering fire until the enemy were close on him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Fragrant
PINE-TAR
B. C. P. W.
Medicinal & Toilet
SOAP

Contains the germicidal principles of Coal Tar and powerful antiseptics like SANDAL, THYME, PINE, STORAX and other curative balsams.

BENGAL CHEMICAL : : CALCUTTA—BOMBAY.
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, BOMBAY. 2.

KEEP YOUR HEAD COOL

(Continued from Page 8)

of food, dress and mode of living, without considering our climate, and surroundings.

A distinguished M. B. of Bombay once asked me what was the use of applying oil on the body and head and washing it away during bath. Instead, he opined, you might swallow as much fat and oil internally and supply the system with what is wanted. I regret to say that my friend failed to understand that our digestive organs can carry only a limited quantity of fat from the daily food we take. The extra fat taken not only will not help to promote the health of the body but will upset the digestive organs and produce indigestion and other ailments. All such extra fat taken will have to be thrown away outside through the alimentary canal. India is a hot country and men perspire profusely and our system throws away a large quantity of oil from the oil glands every day along with perspiration. In England and other cold countries they seldom perspire and, therefore, there is no wastage of oil from the system.

Colour Pigments

Next to fat, colouring matter is the most important element necessary for the hair. The colour of the hair is due principally to the greater or less accumulation of the small granules of pigments of different shades in the cells. The colouring is effected for the most part by the compounds of oil with sulphur and iron, and the darker the hair the greater is the amount of iron and sulphur present. Grey hair in old age is no disease. In old age hair glands fail to function to produce and supply colour pigments to the hair. Age is not necessarily accompanied by grey hair, it entirely depends upon one's constitution. There are instances where men of hundred years of age were without a single grey hair and even one tooth lost. But medicine can help a long way in preventing early grey hair. The principal cause of premature grey hair is worry, especially with men of bilious constitution. Venereal and mercurial poison also causes grey hair.

Most of the hair oils with red colour which are in the market are not Ayurvedic. They are but poor imitations of Western toilet preparations, which not only do no good but on the contrary will do a good deal of harm to the hair. Europeans prefer red and golden hair, whereas we Indians prefer black hair. So a colour suitable to the black hair is necessary for Indians. The oils specially prescribed for the hair in Ayurvedic works are all either black, blue or green and never in red colour when prepared.

Falling Of Hair

Normally each of the hairs in the head has a life of six months to four years, after which it falls out to be replaced by a new hair. A moderate amount of hair-shedding need, therefore, cause no alarm. The loss of hair is as a rule due to debility in some form or another. It is the nervous system that wants strengthening by proper tonic. If it is due to the weakening of the hair glands a local application of medicated oil will serve well, but if it is due to general weakness of the system, internal medicine is necessary. Congestion of blood vessels is also another cause. The women who suffer from suppressed menses are generally victims of looseness of hair.

The best medical explanation of baldness is that the sub-cutaneous fat stored in the scalp as a pad to protect the skull from external hurt and nourishment of the scalp, naturally in old age gets thinner and disappears. This scalp becomes more tightly attached to the skull, the hair follicles close up and vanish and baldness sets in on the top of the head where the skin is tightest. This may happen even in middle age due to diseased condition of the general system. The hereditary tendency may also induce premature baldness. Generally speaking there are two types of scalps, one being dry and the other oily. The dry scalp needs frequent shampoos; the oily scalp requires shampoos at least twice a week and certainly not less than once a week. Too much oil in the hair, in the case of an oily scalp, tends to kill the hair, because insufficient air gets to the roots. Excessive dry scalp, particularly that which gives rise to dandruff, is under-nourished and may require a little oily treatment from time to time. By far the most important point in hair hygiene is that the scalp must be massaged with the finger tips as vigorously as you can, at least once every day. If you are troubled with falling of hair or baldness.

How To Massage

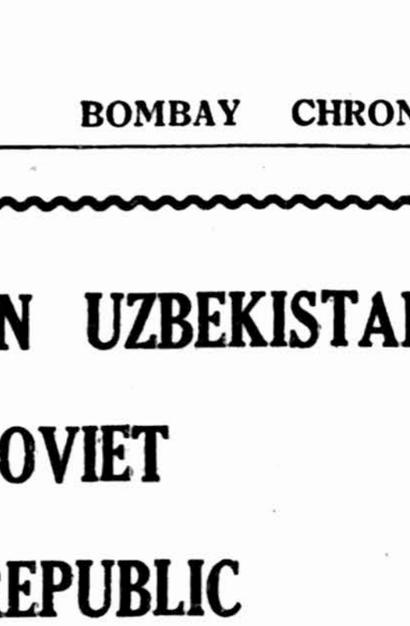
Fill a medicine—or eye-dropper with the medicated oil which has been recommended to you by a competent Ayurvedic physician, part the hair and release a drop or two of the oil right into the parting. Rub with the finger tip for a minute or so and proceed to the next part. Applied in this way, most of the oil will be absorbed by the scalp. This process is required only for a few days. Afterwards the hair gland itself absorb the oil very easily when applied. The massage will help to improve blood circulation to the scalp and the hair follicles upon which the growth and actual nutrition of the hair depends.

In these days most allopathic physicians consider the hair beneath their notice. The reason for this state of things is that these physicians are too busy attending to the graver issues of life and death to mind such afflictions as the loss or premature greyness of the hair.

Nowadays the hair oil business is practically in the hands of medicine vendors or some crafty merchants who have no knowledge of medical science. These oils are generally prepared in white oil coloured in red and perfumed very highly without a drop of medicine.

From the foregoing the reader will understand that the hair glands supply nutrition to the hair from blood. Therefore, when the hair glands are diseased and unable to suck up nutrition from blood or when the blood is in want of nutritive elements, the diseases of the hair originate. According to my study of the hair in English and Ayurvedic works I can say that the diseases of the hair originate from the following causes: (1) Weakness of the nervous system; (2) Deficiency of hair elements in blood especially due to disorders of the digestive organs. (3) Excessive perspiration of the scalp; (4) Accumulation of filth in the hair follicles; (5) Derangement of Chyle; (6) Excess of bile pigments in the hair follicles; (7) Venereal poison; and (8) Mental worry and fright.

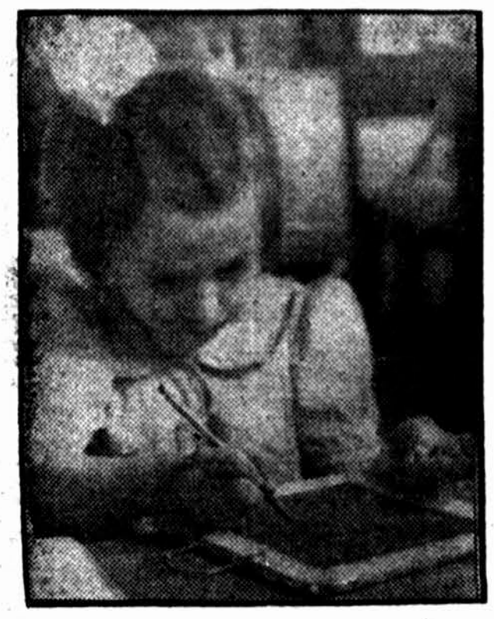
IN UZBEKISTAN SOVIET REPUBLIC



A young Uzbek Cotton Worker.

One of the folk bards of Uzbekistan thrums off a few notes on the Uzbek national musical instrument.

Here's feeling mixed with song, as interpretated by a young daughter of Uzbekistan.



Rather difficult!—
Is it not?
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by:

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

In the "What Can He See?" Competition given in the Children's Own Corner of the Sunday "Chronicle" dated December 1, 1940, prizes have been awarded to the following:

1. Sis. Hemlata G. Kulkarni, Poona;
2. Sis. Agnes Machado, Byculla;
3. Bro. Harischandra Desai, Vile Parle;
4. Bro. K. S. Ramnathan, Matunga;

"Full Justice".
(Photo by M. Desai).

5. Bro. S. N. Humnabadkar, Sholapur;
6. Bro. Dina Rangnekar, Goa.

A new Competition has been given in the last week's issue of January 12, and I hope many of you would take part in it: It is such an easy competition!

* * * *

Balkan-ji-Bari At Calcutta

I HAVE just received a report of the Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari annual function and concert held there on December 15, under the presidentship of Acharya P. C. Ray. The membership of the Branch exceeds 80. They are now going to organise the local Association on a larger scale. For this the organisers deserve congratulations.

Shri P. K. Kripalani, the Honorary Secretary, read out the report and presented an address to the Acharya. Replying to the address, Acharya P. C. Ray observed, "I believe in plain living and high thinking and this is the thing which appeals to me the most; it is by this mode of life that Gandhiji has won the hearts of the Indian masses." Thus he exhorted the audience to practice "plain living and high thinking."

Children gave a very interesting programme of group dances, recitations and chorus songs and staged three dramatic pieces entitled "St. Mira," "The Hillman and the Housewife" and "Deaf Son-in-Law." They also gave tableaus of "Prince Siddhartha Bids Farewell" and "Under the Bodhi Tree." Those present were very much pleased with the Children's performance and entertainments.

It is a matter of pride that a personality like Acharya P. C. Ray presided at the Balkan-ji-Bari function in Calcutta. With his blessings, we are sure, the Children's centre at that place will work well and go ahead. Gatherings are held once a week on Sundays and children take keen interest in their activities. Our best wishes, of course, are with them always!

* * * *

'Pushpa'—The Children's Own Paper

MY attention has been drawn to a note on "Pushpa" appearing in the "Chronicle" of January 11, by "Dim" in his "Half-Column." Our mutual friend, "Harbux," has sent me a copy of the letter he has addressed to him on the subject. It reads as follows:—

Dear Mr. "Dim,"

I have gone through your review of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." Certainly Mr. "Dim", I would have a better opinion about your children, and I feel so disheartened to read your confession that "no child of mine could 'ever' understand much of what is in 'Pushpa'." Your criticism made me inquisitive to send for and go through the New Year Number of the paper, and really I liked it so much that I have immediately subscribed to it for my children.—Yours truly,

HARBUX.

The fact is that I arranged to send a complimentary copy of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" to "Dim" because he is my old college-fellow and friend and because we are both writing for the same paper "Bombay Chronicle." In a previous issue he had praised the paper in his very same column and appreciated our services to children and recommended the paper to them. It is a pity that since then he has changed his views. Doesn't matter, however, we shall patiently wait till his views change again, and he kindly helps us by writing himself for the paper. In the meanwhile we have to thank him for the service he rendered to our paper by increasing its subscribers by at least one, to be followed by more, we expect.....

Sisters Saral (left) and Hemlata (right) Phenany and Mohantara Talpade (centre) are good child-singers.

The official review of the "Chronicle," appearing in the Sunday issue of January 12, says "This is an ideal children's journal, and should be placed in the hands of every boy and girl. All the reading matter and illustrations are of a healthy character, calculated to educate, enrich and entertain the child-mind in such a way that when the child grows up he or she might play his or her part in the world nobly....The journal deserves the widest possible circulation in all the provinces of India."

Yes, please let your parents and teachers go through the paper and help you to decide if it is worth coming to you regularly every month or not. The New Year Number can be had by sending four annas stamps to the Manager "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper," 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay.

Easy!—Can you do this?
(Photo by Wahida Aziz).

Hair Raising

"MY child made a silly mistake the other day and used that bottle of hair restorer you sold me for polishing the furniture", said the customer.

"Ah! Then I suppose you want another bottle, sir!" cried the barber.

"Not likely!" exclaimed the customer. "I want you to call round and shave the furniture!"

Syt. Indra Vasavada, Officiating General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, in a humorous mood. Photographed at the Ambernath Temple).

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

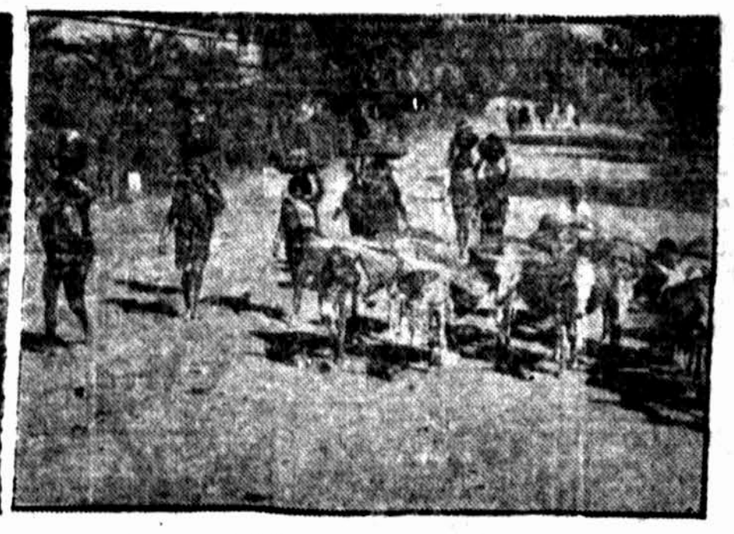
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Off to School"
(Photo by P. J. Varghese).



"Village Transport".
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

A Page For Women

Remove Laughter And You Remove Soul

(By REGINE).

Dear Regine:

I am a young man of twenty-four, have a good job, decent morals, go in for a few sports...but still seem to be without that something that attracts women. I am not bad-looking, either. With all the women saying there aren't enough men to go around ...I can't understand why ten women will chase after one man, while another man wanders about alone. I try to be pleasant and take them places. But...it's no go. What do I lack? Can you tell me?—KEKI.

* * * *

Even though I am not clairvoyant, Keki...I have a vague idea. And this is going to break your heart...but you asked for it. The thing I think you lack is oomph. A man in the flour and feed business may not need oomph to put over a business deal... but a man to be successful and click with women must either have great physical vitality...or be agreeable and amusing...or both. Strange as it may seem, these two apparently useless qualities are the ones that charm. For the sterner needs of life, virtue and virtues are needed...but women enjoy the nuances particularly, the little shadings... the surprises...the unexpected witticisms...the sauce that adds delight to the boredom of the day.

Whimsicality has a much higher market value than seriousness... even though seriousness has its place. Before Lincoln read his Proclamation freeing the slaves, he astounded his cabinet by first regaling them with a passage from the humorist, Artemus Ward. Yet somehow, Lincoln is always remembered with a good deal more affection than is George Washington. It was the twinkle behind the former's greatness that made him beloved by all.

I have an idea, Keki...that you take yourself very seriously. Cultivate a sense of humour and a love for the beautiful. Incongruous as these two may seem, they have a way of bringing out all that is delightful in humankind.

Most women realize that gaiety is the most profitable coin in existence. But they are not at ease except with men who take chances with them and enter into the spirit of things.

Life would be very dull if we had to spend it eternally in company with philosophers. Besides, no one actually wants to be admired for their good qualities.

The most beloved men in the ancient courts were the jesters. Remove laughter and you remove soul. There is nothing humorous about Adolph Hitler except his moustache.

Make men or women laugh and you have won half their hearts. People fall in love to get out of a rut as much as anything else. Love is not necessarily something grave...it can and often does have a great deal of gaiety and laughter in it as well.

All of us have troubles, but the men or women who win are those who can remove themselves from their own importance long enough to see all the delightful, amusing things current in the world.

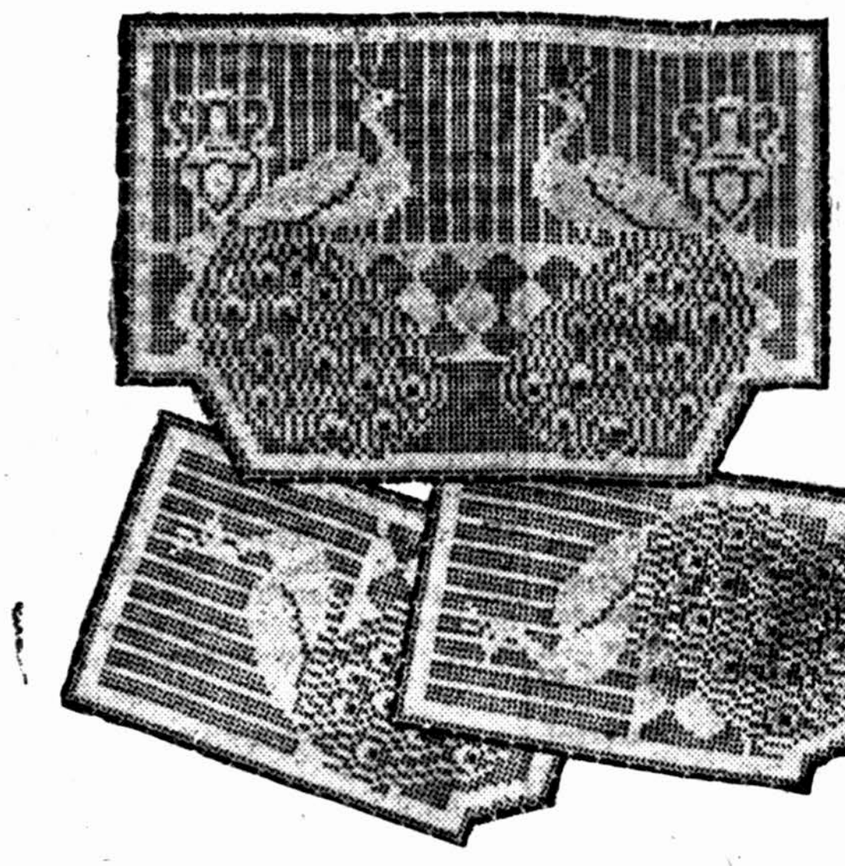
Have some interest to get excited about. Force yourself to see things beneath the surface. Be on the outlook for adventure... even if it is only in speaking to a truck driver. Get the points of view of other people and infuse their vitality into your own being.

Magnets are never far away from the objects they attract, but they have in their composition, minerals that attract objects to them.

Think less of yourself and more of yourself in relation to the great wide wonderful world. This is a laugh in itself. You can't fail to see the humorous side of things. And then...you won't be lonely long.

(COPYRIGHT).

FILET CROCHET PEACOCK CHAIR SET



THE aristocrat of birddom can now be part of your household furnishings; especially on your chairs where everyone can see them. You already know what an advantage a new chair set is to your old as well as your new chairs. It is made with size 30 cotton, which is neither too fine or heavy.

Sole Agents:

VOLKART BROTHERS,

BOMBAY

LINES TO AN ONION

(Apropos the rise in prices of onions in England, the following poem appears in the "Manchester Guardian").

O Onion, in our hours of ease
We little dreamed of days like these,
When up your modest price would soar
To Alpine heights unreached before.
Your poignant bulb, as well we know,
Has often caused salt tears to flow;
Well might they flow, with you unsliced,
To see you so severely priced.

But there you are—supplies run short
With several of your famous sort.
The noted breed described as Spanish
May well grow scarce or even vanish
When Franco's Spain is still expanding
A "peace" that passeth understanding;
Nor, while the Nazi legions threaten.
Will strings of onions a la Breton
Be peddled round from door to door
By pilgrims from a Channel shore.

But even with those gaps to fill
We have some compensations still;
No avid taste (a mighty funny un)
Need clamour for an ersatz onion
While English onions still exist
To serve the market others missed.
The bulb as grown in this our land
Is not a negligible brand
But more persuasive, sweet, and bland
Than fiercer samples of its kind
That are from overseas consigned.
And as for price, remember this
(A point which may not come amiss):
As merit counts from day to day
Some people judge by what they pay,

And some, O Onion, as you know
Have always ranked your tribe as "low,"
A kind of vegetable sport,
Fit only for the baser sort.
Your soaring price may now disturb
That view of a deserving herb;
Your kind may sit in sumptuous state
Upon the tables of the great,
Wheen onions toe the gilt-edged line
And rank—in price—with peach and pine.

LUCIO.

TEACHER had been talking with great solemnity on the theory of turning the other cheek. At the finish, she said:

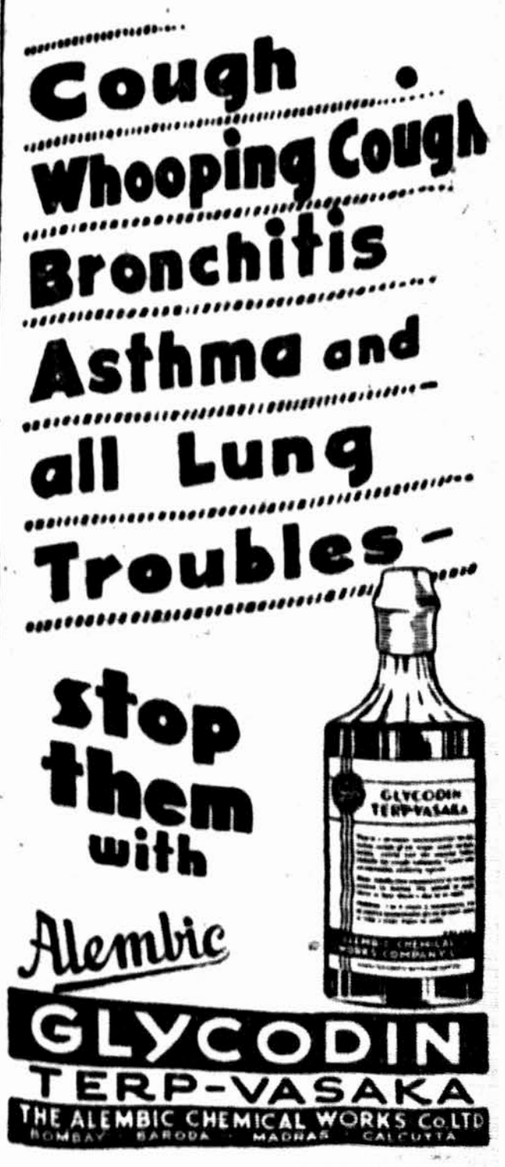
"Now, to see if you've followed my words I'll ask a few question." She fixed her eye on little Billy Sloggins.

"What would you do, Billy, if Tommy Meek struck you on the right cheek?"

"Do?" said Billy, eyeing Tommy with a grin. "Why, miss, I'd feint with the right, jab 'im under the jaw with the left, tap 'is claret, black his peepers, but the 'art-nelson on 'im. That's all!"

TEACHER—JOHNNY, can you define nonsense.

Johnny—Yes, teacher—an elephant hanging over a cliff with his tail tied to a daisy.



Stamp Collectors' Corner

Brazil has issued a stamp set honouring the great New York World's Fair of 1940. The set is made up of three values. Each stamp bears the inscription "Feira Mundial de Nova-York" (New York World's Fair), and the Roman date MCMXL. A quick glance at the design of the 1,000 reis value might remind a seasoned fair-goer of some of the fancy concoctions that frequently made up a hurried meal. Its association with food, however, is a step in the right direction. The design presents a tribute to Brazil's most famous product—coffee—by showing a picture of coffee beans and a blossom of the plant. The stamp is printed in violet. The 5,000 reis, in red, pictures the sculptured head of President Vargas while the 10,000 reis blue value shows a relief map of Brazil.

Sale Of Commemoratives Limited

The discontinuance of the Canal Zone Bureau of Posts on February 28th, 1941, will end the sale of all Canal Zone commemoratives on hand at that time. The stamps affected are the 6 airmail values issued on July 15th, and the 16 postage denominations released on August 16th, of this year, marking the silver anniversary of the Panama Canal's completion.

Inventors Honoured

The inventors to be honoured in the additions to the Famous Americans series will be Cyrus H. McCormick and Elias Howe, with both stamps having their first day sale on October 14th, the former from Lexington, Virginia and the latter from Spencer, Mass.

The McCormick tribute is a three cent stamp in purple. Lexington is the nearest post office to the small farm in Walnut Grove where the future inventor was born in 1809. McCormick's invention of the reaper had an enormous effect on the cereal growing section of the country and played a most important part in the westward spread of America. The first reaping machine was produced by McCormick in 1831, and by 1845 he was shipping them to all parts of the world. The McCormick factories were established in Chicago, a city to which the inventor gave not only industry, but also liberal contributions for religious and charitable purposes.

The invention for which Elias Howe is being honoured on the new five-cent stamp, contrasts sharply with McCormick's work. The latter was a labour-saving device for the farmer while the former lightened the burdens of the farmer's wife, as well as all other housekeepers. The sewing machine had long been a dream of those in the dressmaking trade, and although several men had tried to work out a practical device for such a machine, it was Howe who succeeded in producing the first practical sewing model. He completed the working model in 1845, but was so discouraged by the opposition he received in this country, that in 1847 he took his invention to England, where he was also disappointed in his search for financial backing. A long period of poverty and trouble followed for him, marked especially by a series of wearisome lawsuits to protect his patents. Eventually his labours, and the faith he had in his work, were accorded the success they deserved and he had earned a large fortune by the time of his death, in 1867.

Hail And Farewell!

(BY MURIEL NISSEN)

Colombia's New Item

In tribute to the "Cruz Roja Nacional" (National Red Cross), the Colombian Republic has released a 5 centavos item in rose-pink. The design is symbolic of the protection afforded to the week by the Red Cross Organization. It shows a kneeling woman guarded by two figures, on representing the Red Cross with the familiar emblem of the order on a shield, and the other the Spirit of Justice, holding scales and a sword.

Swedish Note

Two values have been added to Sweden's current postage paper showing a profile portrait of King Gustav. The new stamps are: 25 ore orange, and 45 ore brown.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp pictures a slag pile—and do you know what a slag pile is?
2. A medical college is shown on what adhesive?
3. On what stamp is a scene presented showing a priest protecting Indians?
4. A wild ox ferociously occupies what stamp?
5. What stamp design shows a pomegranate tree?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Wideawake Beach is on Ascension Island, and may be seen on a 1934 stamp of that colony.
2. The "Lion of Belfort" is in France, and was pictured on a semi-postal French stamp of 1917.
3. New Zealand, in 1937, issued a stamp calling attention to the dominion's apple industry.
4. A Roumanian stamp, issued last year, pictures three types of steam locomotive.
5. A Masonic Temple is shown on a 1935 stamp of Honduras.

(COPYRIGHT)

GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING

says Father Kruschen

Just look at Father Kruschen on the Hockey Field! Still plays a dazzling game at 45 and makes rings around some of the youngsters. Most men at his age have retired long ago and are now lazy and bad-tempered, with no interest in life. So silly—everyone (you included) could be active and full of life—doing the things you did at 20—if only you would follow a simple rule of health practised all over the world. TAKE KRUSCHEN SALTS EVERY DAY.

Get the two-fold action of Kruschen busy in your system. Action No. 1 clears your bowels of food waste, regularly every day. Action No. 2 flushes your kidneys clean, and livens up that lazy liver.

Start to-day on the Kruschen way to health and vigour. Within a week or two you'll be literally jumping with energy.

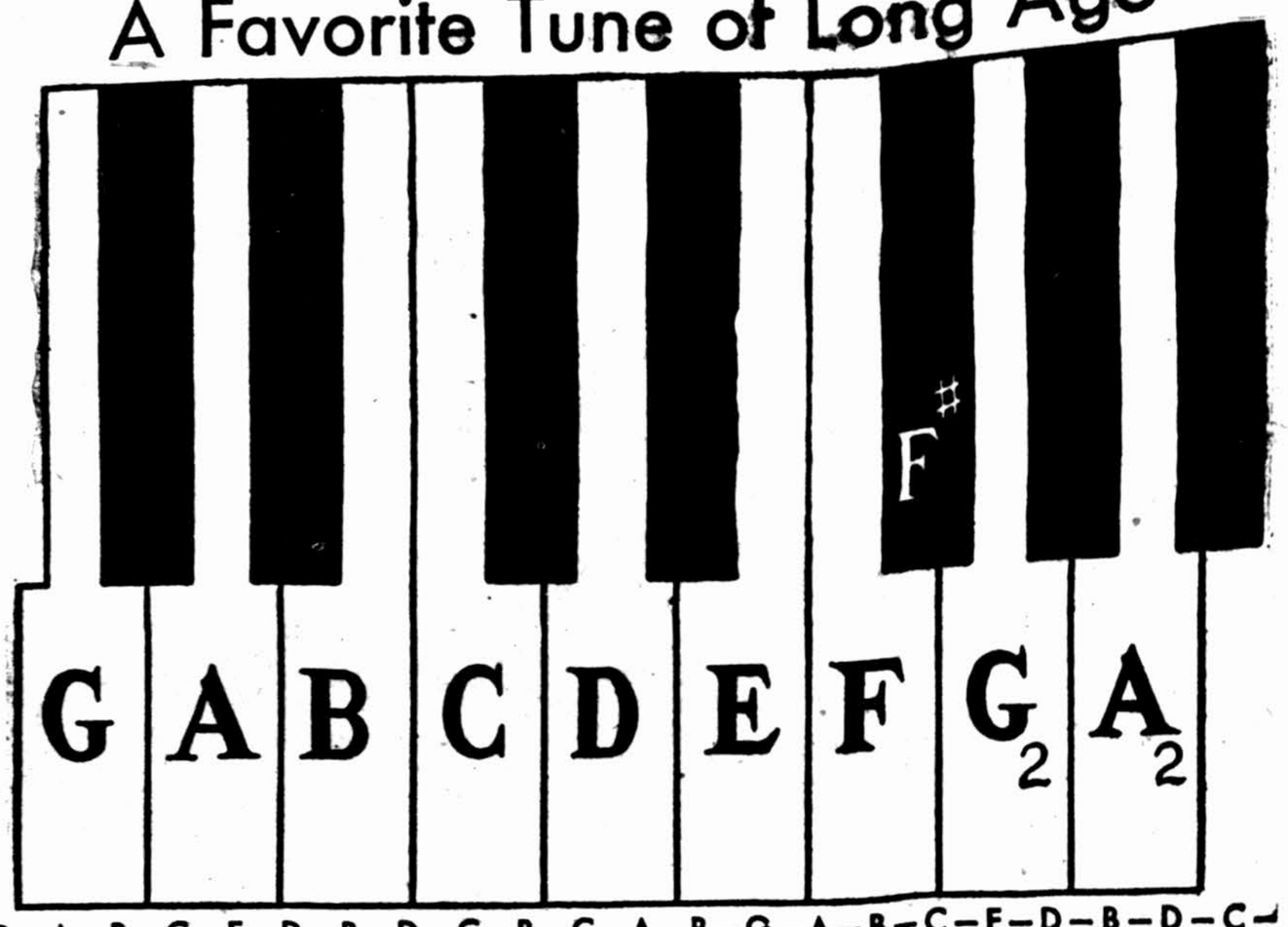
YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

(For Solutions See Page 39)

A Favorite Tune of Long Ago



G–A–B–C–E–D–B–D–C–B–C–A–B–G–A–B–C–E–D–B–D–C–B–C–A–G–D–G2–F#–E–D–B–D–C–B–C–A–B–D–G2–F#–A2–G–F#–E–D–B–D–C–B–C–A–G

HOLD this newspaper up so that you have the above paper keyboard before you while you play this old time favorite tune on your piano or accordion. Do you know the name?

Cryptogram

HERE is one that is different, as you'll agree if you try to work on it in accordance with the conventional rules:

DESA OD MED PEE A OD PLEDE AREA SOD STED A DEY TAD HAD TETAH EDY DARE MEA DOT IDEA DON LED SE SAD.

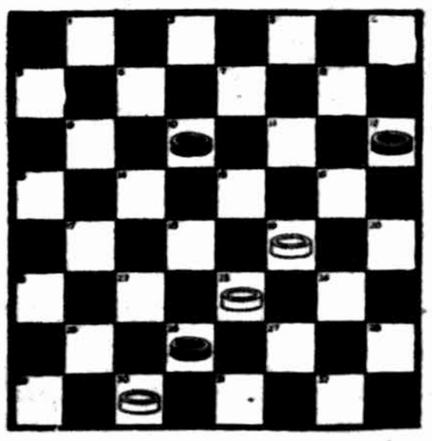
Its author followed a plan used by some secret agents during the first World War. The letters of a certain word were inserted at intervals in the message, and the result was respaced to make it more of an unintelligible jumble.

When you have discovered in this the interpolated word, which is repeated several times, strike out its letters. The remaining letters can then be rearranged into the original sentence.

Digit Problem

Subtract a number consisting of nine digits, all different, from another number consisting of nine different digits and secure a remainder also of nine different digits.

Checker Puzzler



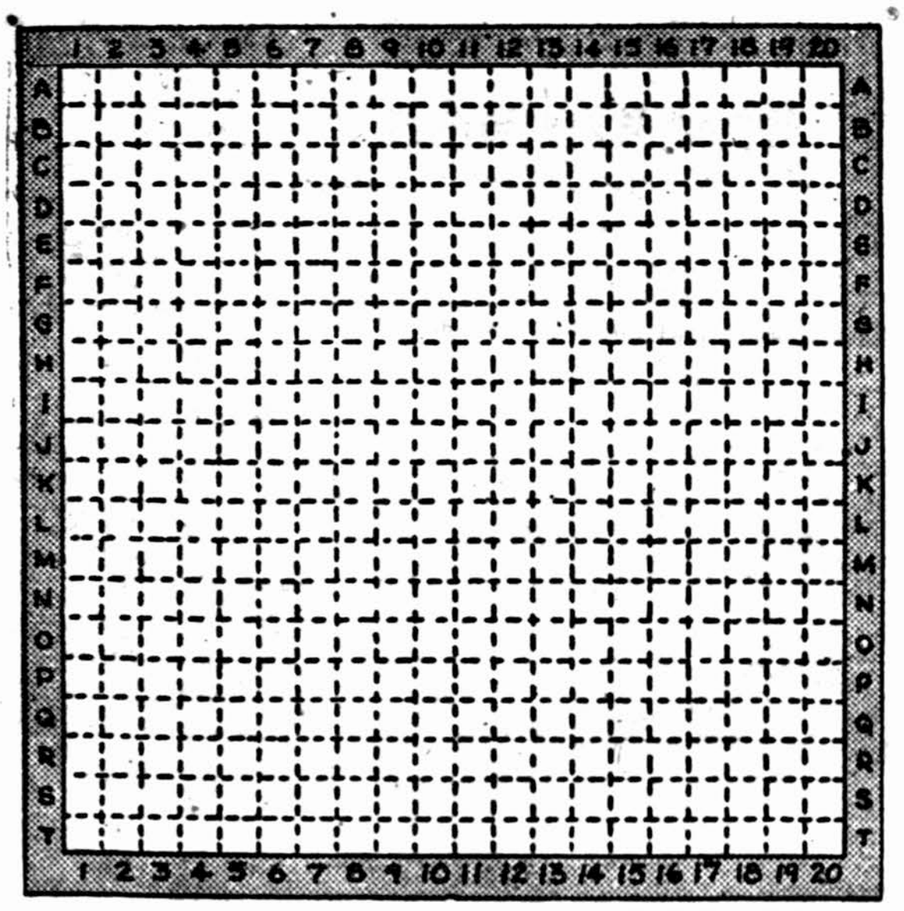
Unlike most of our previous checker problems in this page, there are no kings in this one, in which White, moving up, is to win in five moves. It's White's first move. Can you do it?

Missing Figures

BOBBY had solved a problem in multiplication on his playroom blackboard, but his baby sister Jane rubbed out all the figures except three. He was angry with her until his dad studied the remaining figures and supplied the missing ones. The missing figures are indicated below with blanks. Can you supply them?

```
 - - -
  - -
 - - -
 - - 8
- - - 5 0
```

Can You Draw This Zoo Animal?



WOULD you like to take another lesson in drawing and at the same time test your accuracy in following directions? If so, above is your paper ready for you. All you need is a pencil sharpened to a good point.

The squares formed by the dotted lines in this chart are keyed by numbers at the top and bottom and by letters at the left and right sides, as you can see. Thus, the seventh square in the row designated by the letter K, would have the designation K-7 and so on.

Now, to make your drawing, simply start at the center of squares G-7 and draw a continuous line through the center of each square as follows:

H-8, H-9, F-11, C-11, B-10, D-8, C-7, C-5, E-8, G-8, I-1, L-1, M-2, M-5, L-6, K-5, L-5, L-8, J-8, I-4, K-4, J-5, J-6, I-7, J-7, K-8, P-8, Q-7, Q-10, M-10, L-11, L-15, M-16, P-16, Q-15, Q-18, L-18, K-19, H-19, I-20, J-20. Center H-19, G-19, D-16, D-11.

A Clever "Catch"

WITH two cups half full of water and a cork as your props, ask your audience if any one of them can make the cork float under water.

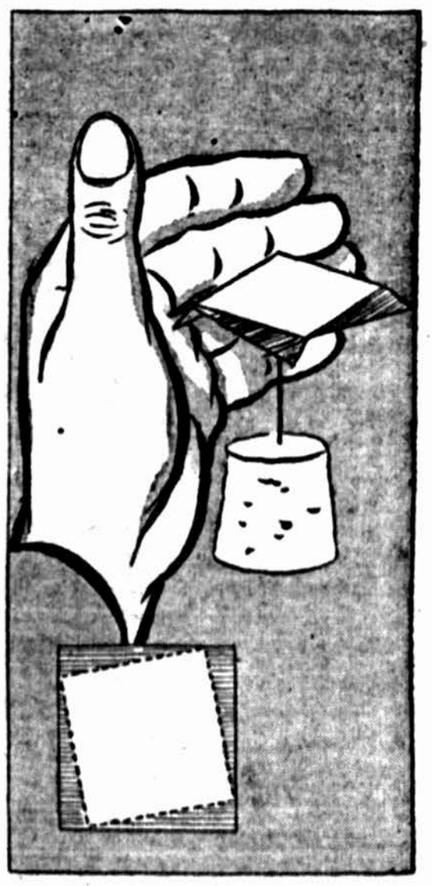
Probably some will try to push the cork under the water or force it down by pouring one cup into the other. They won't succeed. You can then show them how easily it is done by simply placing the cork in one cup of water and holding the other cup of water over it, but be prepared to run.

4-Letter Nations

Can you name five of six countries with four-letter names? If you list Siam as one of them, you're wrong, for its official name is now Thailand.

Magic Whirligig

ALMOST unusual toy, one that has even attracted the attention of scientists, may be assembled in a very few minutes with a large cork stopper, a needle and a small one and one-half inch square of thin note paper. First, insert the eye end of the needle in the cork so that the point will be straight up when the cork is placed on a table. Fold



down the four edges of the square of paper as shown at bottom.

You are now ready to assemble the whirligig. Balance the paper, with folded portion down, on the point of the needle. This must be carefully done so that the paper balances flat and evenly.

Next, cup the palm of the hand alongside and slightly underneath the paper. In a few minutes, the paper will rotate of its own accord. This is said to be caused by the heat of the hand rising and creating an air current.

NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

(Continued from Page 8)

fed an adequate, well-balanced diet, the ingestion of a cancer-producing substance known as "butter yellow" is innocuous. However, when the rats are maintained upon an inadequate diet, especially lacking in vitamins, the ingestion of this chemical causes inflammatory changes in the liver followed by cancer of this organ.

"Such experiments, if they can at all apply to man," states Dr. Brunschwig, "would suggest that while an adequate, well-balanced diet does not in any way insure against the development of cancer it does contribute to the maintenance of a general normal body economy and in this way might tend to obviate the progress of other diseases or pathologic conditions which might themselves favour the development of cancer.

"It is perhaps not too far-fetched to state that when a better understanding of the mechanism of cancer development in man is obtained the factor of diet may assume greater importance in attempts at prophylaxis (prevention) and control of the disease than can now, in our present state of knowledge, be the case."—"The New York Times."

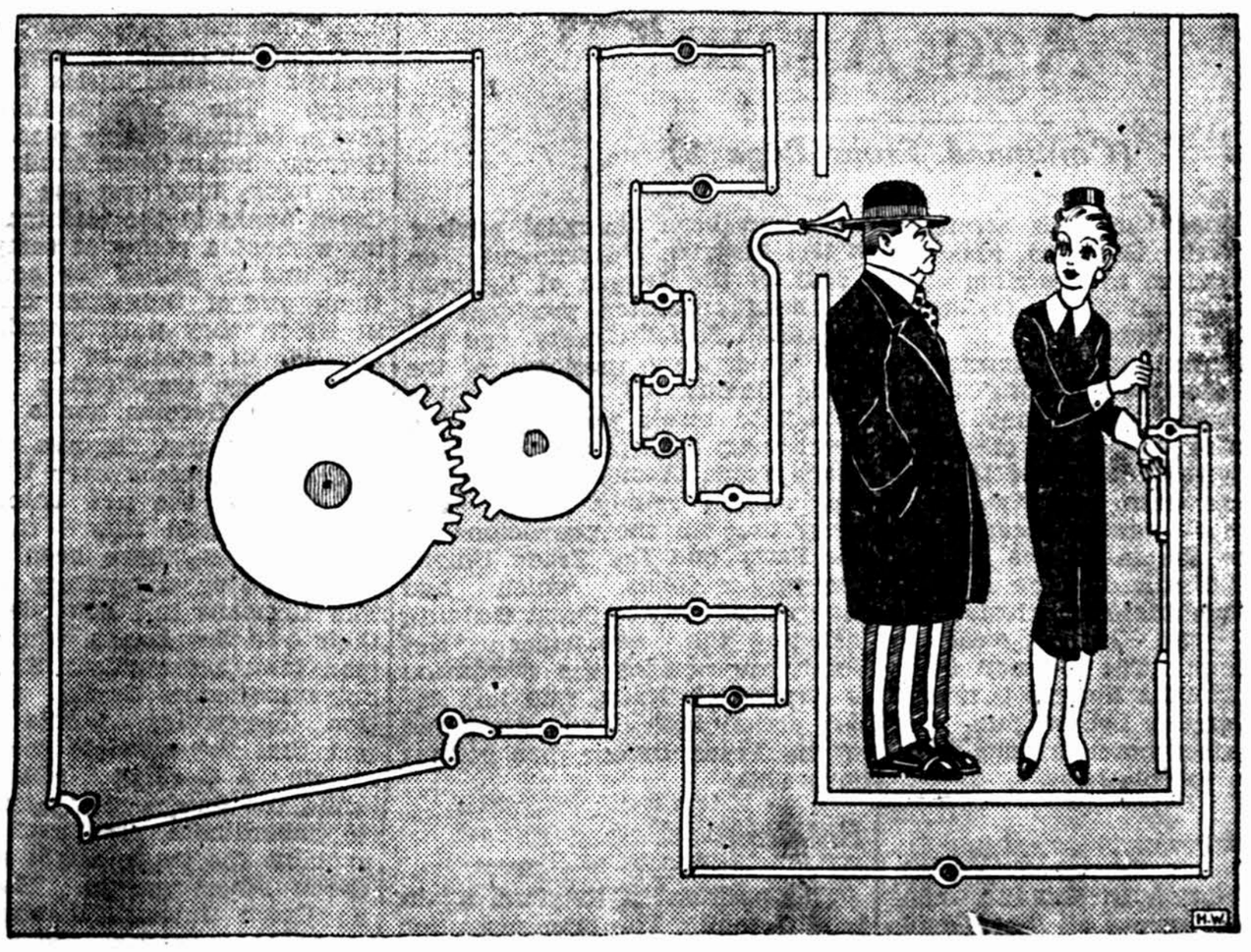
Problem of the Automatic Hat-Lifter

SALLY MANDER likes to do up-lift work, so she took a position as elevator operator at the Insomnia Hotel. Although Sally had never run an elevator before, she soon mastered its complex mechanism. Only the automatic hat-lifter remained to her an unsolved mystery.

The Hotel Insomnia insists that men remove their hats in the elevator cars when there are ladies present. In order not to embarrass a patron by calling his attention to this breach of etiquette, the management installed automatic hat-lifters in all the elevators. The girl operator has merely to push a certain lever and a pair of nippers grasps the man's hat and lifts or lowers it as the lever is operated.

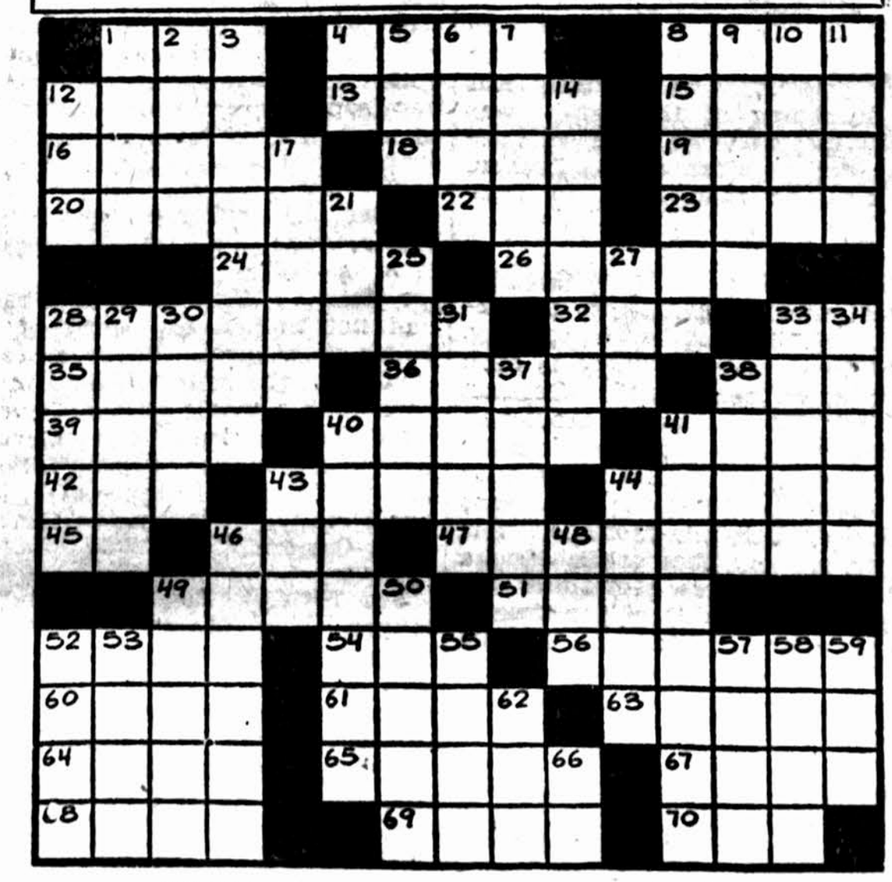
That is where Sally's difficulty comes in. She cannot remember whether the lever is to be raised or lowered. Last week, when Mr. Gotrox was in the car, Sally pulled the lever the wrong way and instead of raising the millionaire's hat, it pulled the bonnet down over his face. The hotel management had to call out the Police Emergency Squad to pry off Gotrox's derby. Sally's employers told her *that if she made another mistake* like that, they would fire her.

Now that you understand what Sally is up against, see if you can help her out. Study the mechanism of the automatic hat-lifter and determine whether she should raise or lower the lever. All the bars join together with movable joints and some of the bars have pivots at their centers.



(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Food for invalids
4—Short poems
8—Erstwhile
12—Performed
13—What British statesman advocated tax reform for the American colonies?
15—Expensive
16—Scene of action
18—During what war was the famous siege of Mafeking?
19—Deep mud
20—Take care
22—Weight of India
23—One
24—Fluff from yarn
26—Mountain lakes
28—Sunstroke
32—Incline the head
33—Wire gauge (abbr.)
35—Wrong
36—At what French chateau were the Duke and Duchess of Windsor married?
38—Greek letter
39—Appraise
40—Bundles cotton
41—Single
42—Mature
43—Farinaceous meal
44—Facing glacier-ward
45—Personal pronoun
46—Abyss
47—Extinct animals
48—Whom did Charlotte Corday murder in 1793?
51—Falsifier
52—Spoken
54—Large tub
56—Unit of musical interval
60—Feminine name
61—What has been Persia's name since 1935?
63—Walled city in Manchukuo
64—The dill
65—North American snake
67—Require
68—Mislay
69—River in Belgium
70—Aeriform fluid

VERTICAL

1—Minute opening
2—Freshly
3—Punish
4—Siberian river
5—Confer knighthood on
6—Cupid
7—Disc target
8—Masculine name (First name of Horizontal 13.)
9—Restrains
10—Hindu garment
11—Allowance for weighs
12—Peck
14—Commissions
17—Melodies
21—Printer's measures
25—Chinese money of account
27—Eggs of fish
28—Who was Isaac's mother?
29—Reflection
30—Ceremony
31—Capital of Oregon
33—What Senator from Massachusetts recently died?
34—Surmise
37—In what country is Mount Everest?
38—Sound of a horn
40—What is the capital of the Dutch East Indies?
41—What is the name of the Norwegian parliament?
43—Title of respect
44—Kind of sailing vessel
46—Organ of taste
48—My (Spanish)
49—Females of the horse
50—Late
52—Egg-shaped
53—What city in Nevada has the highest rate of marriage?
55—Small children
57—Plane surface
58—Competes
59—Purpose
62—Born
66—Railroad (abbr.)

The Salesmen's Dilemma

TWO salesmen were going from door to door in a suburban district, each keeping to one side of the street. Odkins was selling Wallyhood Stars' Shaving Cream and Tooth Paste for a dollar, while, for the same price Bodkins offered Night in Harlem Face Powder, Shampoo and Vanishing Cream. At noon, the two salesmen met and compared notes. Each had sold the same number of articles. Odkins had taken in $15 and Bodkins $10. Then Bodkins had an idea.

"I think," he said, "we would do better if we offered five things for sale instead of two or three. There would be a greater variety of things to offer, since we do not visit the same houses."

Odkins agreed with the suggestion and the men divided their stock. They proceeded to sell five articles for $2. Each of them sold 30 articles and took in $12, or $24 together. When it came time to divide the money an argument arose.

"Look here," said Odkins, "This morning I sold 30 articles at two for a dollar and I took in $15. My articles still sell for the same price, so since I sold 30 this afternoon, I should get $15. You receive the $9 that is left. The articles you contributed were not as valuable as mine."

"Oh, no," protested Bodkins. "I sold 30 articles this morning and took in $10. This afternoon I sold another 30 articles so I am entitled to $10 the same as before."

Which of the salesmen should stand the loss of the dollar?

Figure This Out

A CERTAIN prime number of three figures becomes a square when increased by one-third, fractions being ignored. Transpose the first two digits and it is increased by one-third and becomes a square. Reverse the three digits, increase by one-third and it once more becomes a square. What is the number you start with?

CULTURE RESCUES "KULTUR"

Valuable Books Removed To Safety From London

Though University College, London, evacuated its home in Bloomsbury on the outbreak of war, the administration and registration staffs and the Faculties of Arts and of Law came back to Gower Street towards the end of August. Now they are all being evacuated once more, but to far off places less crowded than Aberystwyth, where they had been previously stationed, writes the London correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian." It is impossible for them to work in London. The first disaster suffered by the college was the complete destruction during a recent air raid of the fine memorial hall. The Egyptology Department was also badly damaged.

The college possessed a library of between 300,000 and 400,000 books. Some 100,000 of these have been destroyed, including parts of the Arts and Science libraries and the advanced courses on Scandinavian phonetics and English. Fortunately the most precious books in the library had been removed to Wales in April, 1939, and on the outbreak of war the next most precious books were stacked in a safe place and covered with sandbags.

To the students the most serious loss is the part they used as a working library. Work in the departments affected cannot be resumed till the lost books have been replaced and that can hardly be done till the end of the war. They have the facilities of the libraries in the various places where they are now working. The serious difficulties will be met when they come back to London.

Most of the most valuable things had been removed from the Egyptology Department before the disaster; nothing irreparable was lost there. Steps are now being taken to remove from London all the books in the library. The college, still undaunted, regards with grim amusement the fact that one of the first books saved from the wreckage was a "History of German Culture."

Europe Under The Dark Age Again

(Continued From Page 2)

and explained that this arrangement with the Germans 'assumes the renunciation by the King of his constitutional duties for himself and his House'.

King Haakon, in a magnificent letter, rejected with scorn this proposal. He stated that this motion 'is no expression of a free Norwegian resolution, but the result of constraint exercised by the forces of foreign occupation.'

Now the Administrative Council has been dissolved. The Riksrad has been nominated. Arrests have followed. So have measures against Jews. The German press says openly that Norway is a part of the German Lebensraum, and, in a luxurious hotel in Oslo, Quisling waits for his hour.

Holland

The situation in Holland confirms the points I have made above. Seyss-Inquart, when he took office, affirmed his friendly attitude towards the Dutch. There was very little repression. Even Jews and Socialists could carry on their business and their lives undisturbed. But the "Gleichschaltung" of the Dutch began almost immediately, and continues. The attempt to create a single Dutch party is particularly instructive. Dr. Colijn, the ex-Prime Minister, who has very strong authoritarian leanings, at first agreed to form one. But as he wanted to form it on the basis of fidelity to the family of Orange, the Germans forbade it, and even Dr. Colijn's paper—the "Standard"—was suppressed, as were also several Left-wing papers. The German grip on the press in Holland is much tighter than in Denmark or in Norway. In every office there is a German editor-in-chief. There is a "Pressekammer" run by German Nazis, and all Jews have been expelled from editorial staffs.

The grip is tighter also in the administration. Theoretically, the administration is carried on by Dutch civil servants, and at the head there are the general secretaries of ministries, acting as ministers. But the Germans have already introduced personal changes: for instance, the Burgomaster of The Hague has been dismissed.

Most important of all, the Germans are slowly placing Dutch Nazis in prominent positions. Thus the Nazi Rost van Tonningen (who had been financial adviser to the Austrian Government on behalf of the League of Nations) has been appointed president of the Dutch Socialist party, and the Nazi Woldenberg, president of the Trade Unions. Of course, the immediate result was that the membership both of the Party and of the Trade Unions vanished. The Dutch resist calmly. This will mean that all the possessions of the Party and the Trade Unions (except the funds, which had been transferred to Great Britain), including the newspaper "Het Volk", are now at the disposition of the Dutch Nazis, and any future action, both of the Party and of the Trade Unions, has become impossible.

Belgium

The position in Belgium, again, is different. The administration is carrying on as in Holland. Only because many Belgian civil servants have left the country with the Government are there possibilities of new appointments. The German authorities have, of course, enlisted the help of the Degrelle Rexists, the Belgian Fascists, but they rely principally on the support of their successors, the Flemish extremists, some of whom are the same men who, in 1914, had collaborated with von Bissing.

Already the Germans are pushing ahead the Flamandisation of Belgium and trying to limit the influence and use of the French tongue. Radio Bruxelles for example, broadcasts most of its programmes in Flemish. Only occasionally is French used, though there can be no doubt that Brussels is a French-speaking city.

The role of the Fuhrer of the single Belgian party, which is intended to Nazify the internal policy of Belgium, is played by De Man, former president of the Belgian Socialist Party, which has been dissolved by him. De Man, who played a prominent role in the treason of King Leopold, has not been successful. The 'single party' so far remains on paper.

Czechoslovakia

In Czechoslovakia we have again a different picture. To this unhappy country Hitler did not hesitate to apply his doctrine of 'Herrenvolk.' There is a Czech Government and a Czech President (Hacha) in Prague, but their existence is a pure formality. It is von Neurath and the Gestapo who are ruling. The Nuremberg laws were applied immediately. They meant not only persecution of the Jews, but transfer of very important economic assets to Germany. The 'aryanisation' of Jewish business simply places it in German, not in Czech hands. German banks took over the assets of Czech banks in the Sudeten country without a penny of compensation, and so gained the control of them and of industrial concerns in which they participated. Confiscation of estates of Czech patriots is also transferring Czech assets into German hands.

And, of course, German workers and officials come over the border to staff the new enterprises. a hundred and fifty thousand Czech workers have been sent to Germany for compulsory labour. The Germans in Bohemia have their own law courts, where German laws are applied; they do not come under Czech jurisdiction. Everything points to the fact that the ultimate goal is to set up a German ruling-class, while the Czechs will be confined to subordinate positions. This explains the tragic plight of the Czech school system. There are no Czech universities—they have all been suppressed. So have the majority of secondary schools. Even in purely Czech districts elementary schools are Germanised. The tragic affair of the arrest and murder of hundreds of Czech students was only a part of this plan to suppress the Czech intelligentsia.

There was, however, a temporary lull in German persecution. During the campaign of France the Gestapo had practically disappeared. Von Neurath was coquetting with Hacha and his ministers. He allowed the Czech police to take action against the Czech fascists—the Vlajka. But this loosening of the grip was purely tactical. As soon as the resistance of France was broken, the Gestapo reappeared in Prague.

Bohemia-Moravia is a German protectorate. Slovakia is theoretically an independent country, allied to Germany. There is even a Slovakian army with German officers. There are a Slovakian foreign ministry and diplomatic representatives. But in reality the situation is quite analogous to that in Bohemia-Moravia. The difference is that while Hacha and his ministers sometimes try to defend the rights of the Czechs, Slovak rulers of Tiso and Tuka are mere tools in the hands of the Germans. So there is no necessity for breaking any governmental opposition. However, even in Slovakia the foreign minister Durcansky had to disappear from the ministry because he was not compliant enough. Essentially Slovakia is a pawn in the German game destined, if necessary, to buy the goodwill of Hungary or even of Soviet Russia.

Poland

The most appalling tragedy is that of Poland. As early as November Hitler proclaimed the annexation of roughly half of the Polish territory under German rule. Not only the 'corridor' and Upper Silesia, but large stretches of land which had never belonged to Germany after the partitions, together with the biggest Polish industrial town Lodz (now called Litzmannstadt), a territory where 9,000,000 Poles and a few hundred thousand Germans lived, have thus been declared 'Germany proper'. And 'Germany proper' means that the 9,000,000 Poles have to disappear. This hounding out of inhabitants is carried out with all the German thoroughnes and all the Nazi brutality. The inhabitants of the big towns, Gdynia, Poznan, Bydgoszcz and Torun were turned out almost immediately at a few hours' notice. They were obliged to leave behind them all their possessions without any compensation whatsoever, and these possessions have been given to German immigrants from the Baltic countries or the interior of Germany. The landowners have also been turned out without compensation.

Then it was the peasants' turn. Their expropriation was slower, for Germany needed crops and it was impossible to bring enough German settlers at short notice. The few hundred thousand immigrants from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania or Volhynia could not replace the millions of Polish peasants. But now Hitler is systematically transplanting to Poland peasants from the South of Germany. The boast of Greiser that in two years not a single Pole will be found in the annexed provinces may well come true. It is unnecessary to dwell on the plight of these millions of people who, robbed of all their possessions, have flocked to the non-annexed part of Poland. But what I have said is sufficient to prove that in these parts Hitler's aim is the complete destruction of the Polish nationality.

This is also his aim in the remainder of Poland, which is called the 'Government-General'. Here Hitler has tried, as he did in other countries, to work in collaboration with certain Polish elements. He has attempted several times to found a 'Polish Government'. But to the honour of the Polish nation, he could find no one to assume this role. So Poland is ruled exclusively by the Germans, a rule more terrible even than in Czechoslovakia. The Poles are officially human beings of an inferior class. It is a criminal offence in Germany to sit down at a table with one of the hundreds of thousands of Polish agricultural workers, or to offer him a cigarette. The pay of a Pole must be inferior to that of a German. The Polish intelligentsia, persecuted, imprisoned, murdered, has to die to leave only a mass of illiterate peasants.

After the collapse of France Hitler made his last attempt to form a Polish Government. This too, failed. The doom of France had not broken the spirit of the Polish resistance. So by a simple stroke of the pen Hitler incorporated the whole of the Government-General into the German Reich, and the expropriation—without compensation—of land has already started in the Government-General.

For Hitler, Poland exists no longer. Her fate foreshadows the future of Europe if Hitler should win: German masters and enslaved populations. That the Polish methods would be applied in the West, too, is proved by the German Press, which already speaks, for instance, of the too high standard of life in Holland, of the over-industrialisation of Holland and France.

The people in the conquered countries realise it. The only hopeful feature in the appalling picture of Hitler's Europe is that nowhere has the spirit of the people been conquered.

No one can predict, no one can even imagine, how this terrible war against German and Nazi aggression will run its course, how far it will spread or how long it will last. Long, dark months of trials and tribulations lie before us. Not only great dangers, but many more misfortunes, many shortcomings, many mistakes, many disappointments will surely be our lot. Death and sorrow will be *the companions of our journey; hardship our garment; constancy and valour our only shield. We must be united, we must be undaunted, we must be inflexible—our qualities and deeds must burn and glow through the gloom of Europe until they become the veritable beacon of its* salvation.

—THE PRIME MINISTER.
8 October, 1940.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
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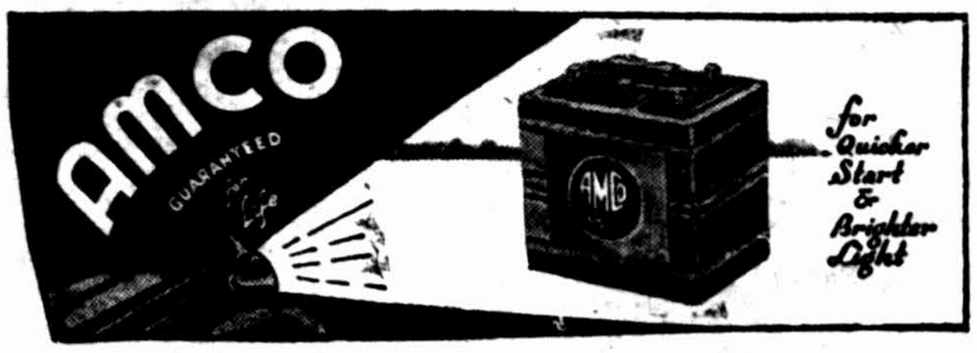

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The Screen As A Teacher Of Hindustani

(Continued from Page 6)

evolve a common national language. Without hair-splitting literary discussions, without importing racial and communal prejudices into the controversy, they had solved a practical problem in a practical manner. When our literary experts sit down to compile the first official Hindustani dictionary I will suggest to them to see half a dozen popular Indian films and in their dialogues they will discover at least a rough draft of their dictionary. I would be the last person to advocate the adoption, wholesale, of screen Hindustani by the lexicographers of the national language. It can be used only as a basis for further investigation. By trial and error, through their efforts to make themselves understood by the cine-goers in the remotest corners of the country from Tuticorin to Peshawar, by their literary tight rope walking to avoid the pitfall of difficult Urdu on the one hand and difficult Hindi on the other, the humble dialogue-writers of the Indian films have taken the first practical step towards the final evolution of Hindustani. It will be only profitable and practical to take advantage of their experience.

The contribution of the Indian screen to the evolution of Hindustani as the national language is twofold. Not only has it helped, as already indicated, to assimilate a large number of simple, commonly understood words into a new vocabulary but, what is even more important, it has familiarized millions of people in the non-Hindustani-speaking areas with this vocabulary. Ten years ago it was rare to find a South Indian able to understand and speak even the simplest phrase in Hindustani. It was practically impossible for a visitor from Delhi to make himself understood in Bangalore, Hyderabad (Sind) or Chittagong. To-day the situation has vastly changed and thanks to the inroads of Hindustani films in non-Hindustani-speaking provinces, it is possible for a Punjabi and a Tamilian to meet on the streets of Nagpur and to converse with each other.

Influence Of Hindustani Daily Increasing

Tens of thousands of people whose mother tongue is Tamil, Telugu, Khannada, Sindhi, Panjabi or Bengali, are daily thronging their local cinemas showing Hindustani films and, lured by the glamour of Kananbala, the melody of Saigal and the histrionic ability of Devika Rani, they are being drawn into the ranks of the votaries of Hindustani. The influence of the Hindustani films can be gauged from the fact that the films in provincial languages have totally failed to challenge their supremacy and to-day a Hindustani film makes far more money in South India than a Tamil or a Telugu film!

Here, then, are at least ten million cinema fans who have acquired a rudimentary knowledge of Hindustani from the screen. While seeking only to entertain them, the films have taught them their national language. For any plan to spread and develop Hindustani, this vast number ought to be used as a nucleus and the widespread instinct to be entertained should be pressed into service of the cause of the national language.

How can this be achieved? It should be the task of Hindustani scholars to find that out, in consultation and in co-operation with literary men in the film industry. I would like leading dialogue-writers for the screen to be invited to work on any committees that may be set up to evolve a scheme for the propagation of Hindustani in all its various aspects. Not only should they be requested to lend the benefit of their experience for the purpose of preparing a Hindustani dictionary but, in their turn, they should be asked to popularize the use of correct yet simple Hindustani through the dialogues in their pictures. Prizes could be offered for the year's best dialogues in a film, works of fiction in Hindustani could be recommended for filming and generally an increasing contact established between the film world and the literary world. Then it could be pointed out that the life of Tulsidas, the first great Hindustani poet, should not have been produced in Marathi! Indeed, the considerable resources and influence of the persons and organizations engaged in the work of evolving and spreading the national language could be used very effectively to encourage the production of films in Hindustani only, aiming at a gradual elimination of the films in the provincial languages. And, finally, why not a film or a series of films dramatizing the very theme of Hindustani—tracing its evolution since the days of Tulsidas, through the Moghul period when the impact of the two cultures produced a new common language, the era of Kabir and the early 'Brij Bhasha' poets, down to the present age? Here is the ready-made scenario of a really national picture—with plenty of action (It was in military camps of the Moghuls that the language originated)—fine dialogues, exquisite songs (written by the greatest poets of many centuries from Tulsidas to Kabir and Ghalib), entertaning humorous interludes (Imagine a Madrasi trying to barter his Tamil with the Pushto of a man from the frontier and both realizing the necessity of a common language!) and even romantic moments (Wasn't Akbar's marriage with Jodhabai a step in the direction of the evolution of Hindustani?). Does it all sound comically fantastic? Perhaps. But, if produced with imagination and the proper historical perspective, it can be turned into a really fine and purposeful film, an unparalleled historical saga of the screen And let us produce it if only to deal the final blow to the short-sighted snobbery that refuses to acknowledge the screen's cultural potentialities. The films have already taught Hindustani to ten millions. Why not use them also to spread the national language to the remaining 340 millions?—"The Aryan Path" (Jan. 1941).

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

AUTOMATIC HAT-LIFTER: The lever should be lowered to raise the gentleman's hat.

The Salesmen's Dilemma: Odkins should not only stand the loss of the dollar, he should give Bodkins two more dollars so that each would have $12.00. The casual solver is apt to overlook the fact that the two men did not contribute equally to the stock, Bodkins giving in three articles to Odkins' two. For this reason Bodkins is entitled to more than $10. If 60 articles were sold, 36 of them must have been Bodkins', which, at three for a dollar represents a value of $12.

Favorite Tune: Home Sweet Home.

Zoo Animal: Elephant.

Figure This Out: The number is 127.

Cryptogram: The interpolated word is dead. The original sentence is: Some people are so steady that they are motionless.

Checker Puzzler: W19-15, B10-19, W23-16, B12-19, W30-16.

4-Letter Nations: Eire, Cuba, Peru, Iraq, Iran, Java.

Digit Problem: Subtract 123456789 from 987654321 and get a remainder of 864197532.

Missing Figures: Bobby's Problem was 134 × 75 = 10050.

		P	A	P		O	D	E	S			E	R	S	T
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B	E	W	A	R	E		S	E	R			U	N	I	T
			L	I	N	T		T	A	R	N	S			
S	I	R	I	A	S	I	S		N	O	D		W	G	
A	M	I	S	S		C	A	N	D	E		T	A	U	
R	A	T	E		B	A	L	E	S			S	O	L	E
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V	E	R	A		I	R	A	N		K	I	R	I	N	
A	N	E	I	T		A	D	D	E	R		N	E	E	D
L	O	S	E			Y	S	E	R			G	A	S	

Crossword Puzzle

DEFECTS OF 1941 CENSUS

(Continued from Page 4)

fortnight later. It was for the third time altered by about August 1940.

But, the wonder is that no private suggestions were acceptable in June even! This is how public co-operation is being sought by the Department!

The questions are neither properly arranged nor worded to the point nor in simple language. There is repetition of the same question. In some cases the object of the question is lost sight of. Two questions are misplaced. Two other questions are not asked directly to the person who are the proper persons to answer them.

Nos. 14 and 15 should have followed No. 10.

Question No. 3 ought to be given as No. 4 since caste is a subdivision of religion.

No 10 and 16 questions ought have been asked directly to the persons concerned.

No. 16 ought to have been asked to the party regarding his own business instead of the business of his employer.

No. 17 is useless in a country like India where there is no legal significance to the "birth right" and "nationality."

This question does not even provide material properly to prepare migration tables.

No. 19 should be based on sounder footing. To-day it has provided a tool to the mischief mongers to play havoc.

No. 22 is superfluous. The answers to No. 20 and 21 furnish the material required for this purpose.

I may deal more elaborately regarding these questions in the another article.

False Economy

The present war has deprived this Department of the necessary pecuniary provision the Central Budget should have made. The result is that (a) the enumerator is being forced to carry an elephant's load, i.e. he is asked to execute three times the work in 1|7th period! (b). The Census schedule which used to contain the record of one family at one place, has been discarded, resulting also in another loss of not having kept before the eyes of the enumerator the questions to be put to the enumerator, answers to which he is asked to record.

The result of these are bound to be far-reaching in that the answers to the questionnaire may prove to be inaccurate and misleading.

MEASURING SPEED OF LIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

Velocity is equal to the frequency multiplied by the wave-length.

The fluctuating beam is split in two by a small sheet of glass held at an angle across the light path. One side of the beam is sent off, up and down a hallway system of mirrors, until it has travelled a distance of about 185 yards. This distance is fixed, and has been measured with an accuracy of one part in 200,000. The other half of the beam is sent over a shorter path, about two yards long, whose length is slowly varied during the velocity measurement. Each half of the beam has the same wave-form, or light to dark fluctuations, as the original

After travelling their different paths, the two halves of the beam are brought together again, this time focused on a photoelectric cell, a five-stage electron multiplier tube, which translates the light force into electric impulses whose intensity can be easily measured and recorded.

It is the intensity of the reunited light beam which gives the basic clue to the wave-lengths. The intensity is directly dependent on the relation between the fluctuations of the two half-beams as they reunite. If the fluctuations happen to coincide. —that is if the bright parts of one beam enter the photoelectric cell simultaneously with the bright parts of the other beam (the dark spots will also coincide), then the fluctuations light intensity on the cell will be at their greatest. On the other hand, if the two beams "cancel" each other,—if the bright spots of one enter the cell with the dark spots of the other,—then there will be a minimum fluctuation of the light intensity.

An Automatic Record

By a mirror mounted on a very carefully controlled gear, the Anderson apparatus alters the length of the short light path slowly and constantly during the recording. At the point where the beam is entering the cell exactly it is known that the long-path 23 half-wave-lengths behind the short-path beam, or, in other words, that the long light path is 23 half-wave-lengths longer than the short path. Since the actual lengths of the two paths in meters is very accurately known, determination of the wave-length of the light waves becomes a matter of simple mathematics.

Dr. Anderson's experiments, leading to the construction of the present apparatus, have been under way for three years.

"You ought to wear an old suit when you come to see Mary."

"Why."

"Because father says he's going to mop the floor with you if he catches you here again."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"MY husband never drinks, and spends all his evenings at home," said Mrs. Miggs to her neighbour. "Why, he even gave up his club to stay at home with me."

"Does he smoke?"

"Only in moderation. He likes a good cigar after he's had a good supper, but I don't suppose he smokes two cigars a month."

* * * *

A SOLICITOR decided to turn-over part of his practice to his son.

Shortly afterwards the young man, beaming with pleasure, entered the office and said: "Father, I've settled that Johnson case on which we've been working for the last ten years."

"Settled it!" was the indignant reply. "Settled it! Why, my dear boy, I gave you that case as an annuity."

* * * *

A LITTLE GIRL went into a local chemist's and asked to be served with "a penn'orth of piano."

"What is it for?" asked the puzzled shopman.

"It's to clean grease spots off father's coat."

"Oh, it is ammonia you want!"

"Yes—that's it—'armonium. I knew it was something to play on!"

* * * *

A TOWN dweller walkink in the country had a conversation with a farm labourer who, after a few minutes, volunteered the information that he was seventy-four

"You are remarkably fit for a man of seventy-four," said the town dweller. "How old was your father when he died?"

"Father's not dead," replied the labourer; "there he is in the garden reading the paper to grandfather."

* * * *

THE four-year-old boy perched on his father's knee in the crowded bus, looked hard at the stout, gaudily dressed woman as she bustled in and edged herself into the only seat left.

"Mum," he said loudly, "it's a lady."

"Hush dear" said mother, "we know it is."

The little boy looked puzzled. "But, mummy," he shrilled, "you just said to Dad. Whatever's this object coming in?"

MRS. GRIMM: "So you have a situation" with my friend, Mrs. Long, Mary. Did you tell her you had been with me for only two months?"

Mary: "Yes, ma'am, and she said that if I could stay with you for two months that was a good enough reference for her."

* * * *

"Stand up!" shouted the colored evangelist, "if you want to go to heaven."

Everybody got up but one old man.

"Don't you want to go to heaven my brother" shouted the preacher loudly.

"Sho," said the old man. "but Ah ain't going with no excursion!"

* * * *

THE maid was leaving and her mistress said to her: "Mary, I should like to give you a good reference, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals ready at the proper time. Now, I wonder how I can put it in a nice way?"

"Well, ma-am," retorted the girl, "you can say I got the meals the same as I got my pay."

"AUNTIE," asked little Bobby, "why do you put powder on your face?"

"To make me pretty, dear."

Little Bobby thought for a moment. "Auntie," he suggested, "perhaps you're not using the right powder!"

* * * *

"I OFTEN think women are more courageous than men."

"Yes; where would you find a man brave enough to stop in the middle of the street, pull out a mirror, and check up on his appearance before a crowd?"

* * * *

WHILE walking over the golf course two youths became interested in the antics of a player. Not knowing anything of the game they were highly amused at his frantic efforts to release his ball, which was bunkered not far from the green.

After numerous vain attempts, and two broken clubs, the miracle happened. A wonderful shot carried the ball straight onto the green, and into the hole.

The two youths stood gaping at each other until finally one said. "I say, Bill, he's going to have a rough time now."

MR. JONES: "I want to buy a hat."

Salesman: "Fedora?"

Mr. Jones: "No, for myself."

* * * *

AT a reception the woman chatted for some time with the distinguished guest. One of the listeners complimented her.

"Oh, really," she said with a smile "I've just been concealing my ignorance."

The distinguished guest smiled gallantly.

"Not at all, not at all, my dear lady. Quite the contrary, I assure you."

* * * *

THE Pridely family decided to have their picnic in a farmer's field. Having got the farmer's permission, the feast began.

Two hours later the farmer arrived on the scene and stared with disapproval at the litter on the ground.

"I'm afraid we've made rather a mess of your field," said Mr. Pridely.

"Never mind," returned the farmer, with a shrug of his shoulders, "you should see the mess the village youngsters have made of your car."

Our Humorist At Large

Doctor: "You say you have a bussing in the ear. Is it loud?

Patient: "Loud! If you put your ear up against mine you'll 'ear it yourself."

"I remember now the wife tied that string round my finger so that I should remember to post her letter."

"And did you?"

"No, she must have forgotten to give it to me."

"This testimonial from the Vicar is all right, but can't you get one from some one who knows you all the week—we don't open Sunday."

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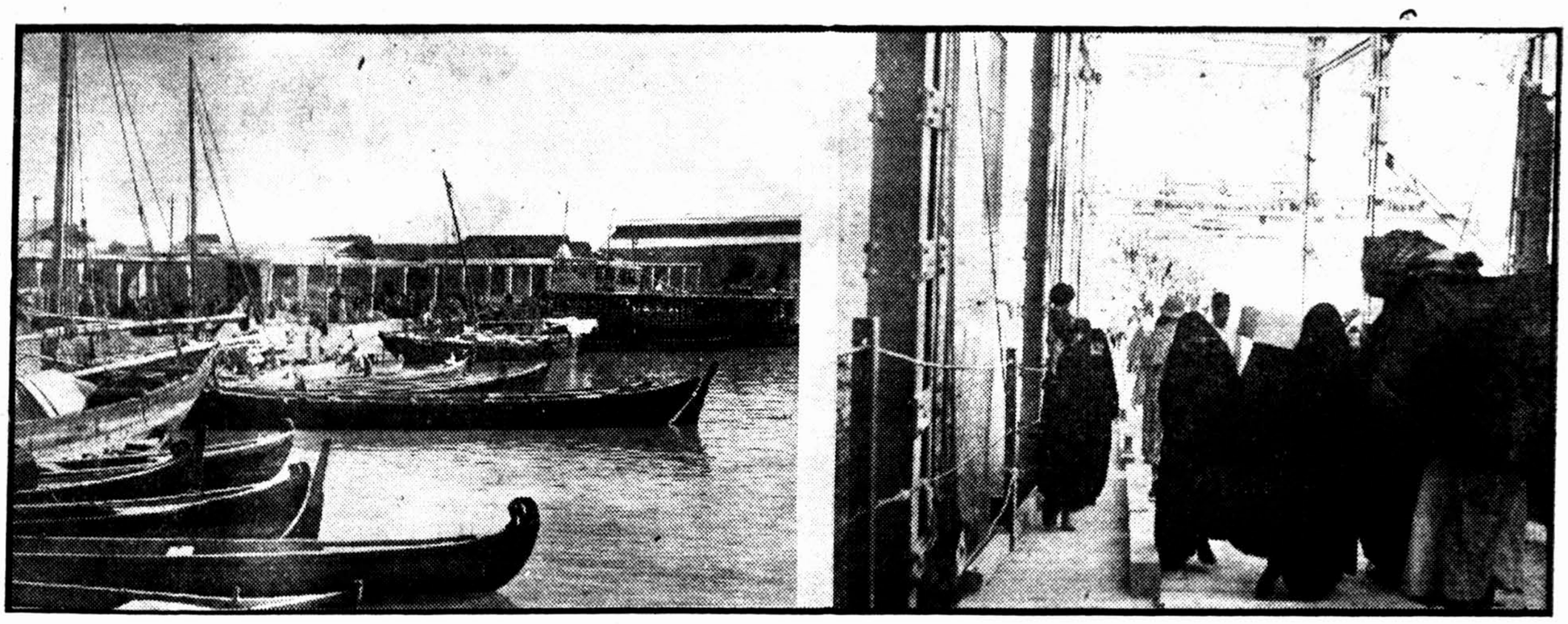
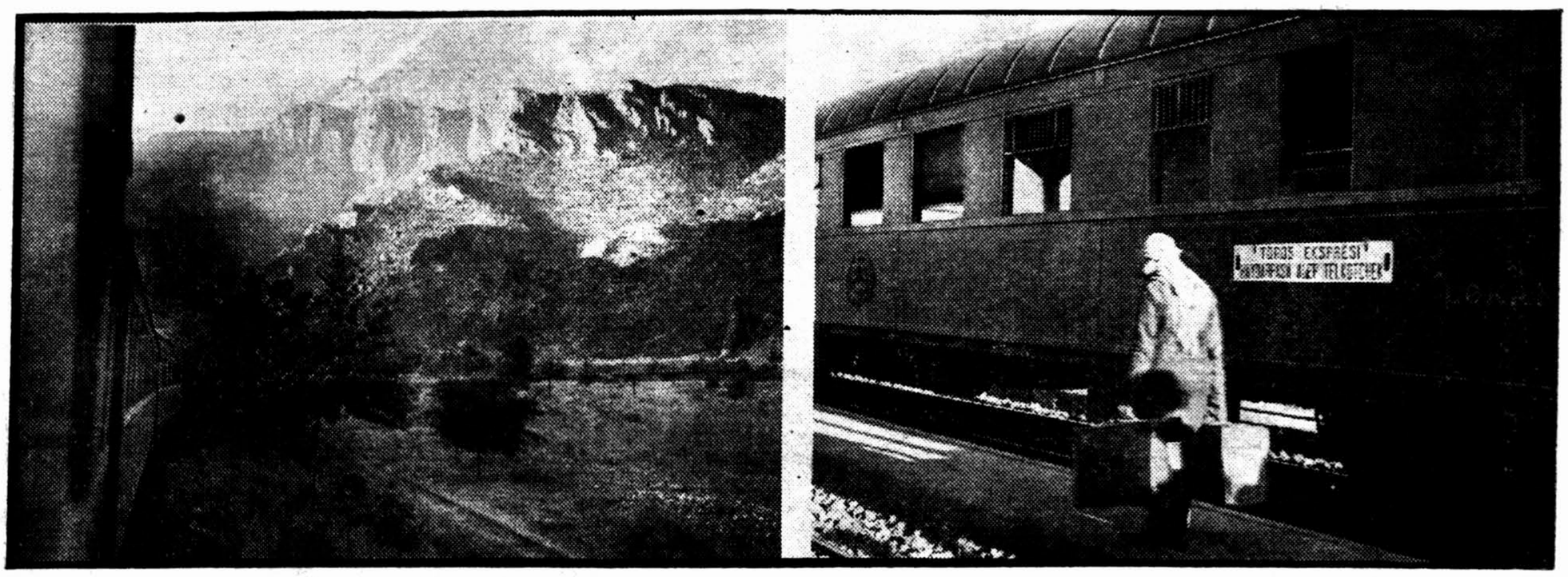
BASRA-HYDER PASHA THROUGH RAILWAY



The last link of the through railway from Basra on the Persian Gulf to Hyder Pasha on the Bosphorus—the old dream of German militarists but now beyond their grasp—has been recently completed, linking the Near East with Europe. Some of the striking scenes along the route are given here. At the left is a view of Basra, known as the "Venice of the East". It was a very vital port during the last war and may come into its own again. The Arab "gondolier" is clever at controlling his craft down the local "Grand Canal" past magnificent mosques. ***(Right)*** **The motely tide of humanity flowing thickly over North Bridge, Baghdad.**



(Left) **Taurus Express going through the difficult and rugged Taurus Mountains.** ***(Right)*** **Taurus Express at Tel Kochek in Syria.**

(Left) **Badouin Arabs building the last link of the Basra-Hyder Pasha through railway on the Syria border. Hyder Pasha is opposite Istanbul.** ***(Right)*** **The Cicilian Gates through which Alexander the Great is said to have marched to India. It is said he cut this defile in the hills for the purpose.**

(Left) **Railway Station at Ankara, modern capital at Turkey. (Right) Modern Istanbul from the Park Hotel. The Bosphorus would prove as great an obstacle to an invasion as any similar strip of water, probably.**

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